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A PICTURE STORY  
OF MORMONISM

—  
JOHN D. GILES



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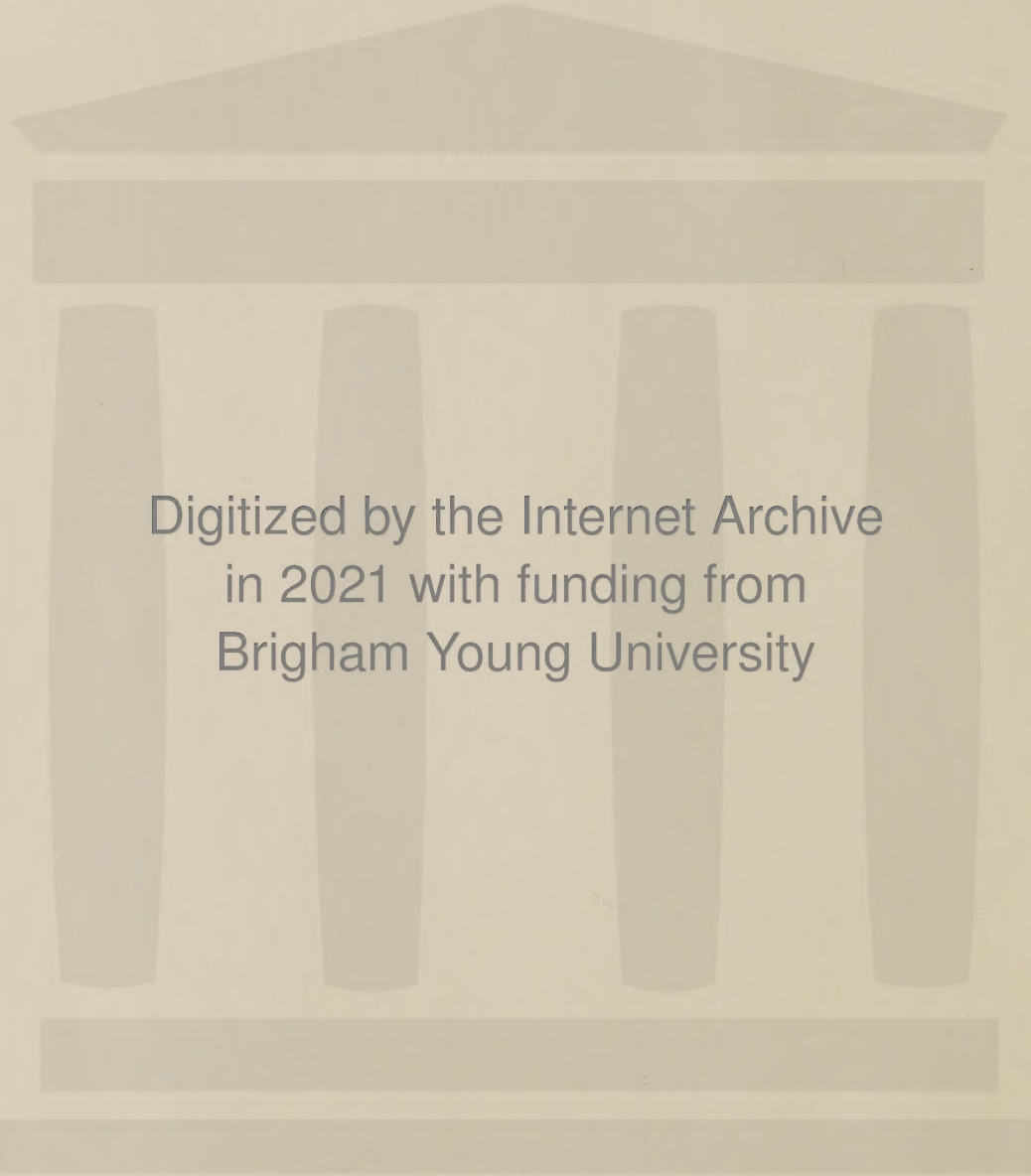
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# A Picture Story of Mormonism

A picture history of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, designed for the use of missionaries in presenting to the world the story of the origin, growth and progress of the Church.



*"And this gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come."—Matt. 24:14.*



# O Say, What is Truth?

*A Latter-day Saint Hymn*

O say what is truth?  
'Tis the fairest gem  
That the riches of worlds can produce;  
And priceless the value of truth will be when  
The proud monarch's costliest diadem  
Is counted but dross and refuse.

Yes say what is truth?  
'Tis the brightest prize  
To which mortals or gods can aspire:  
Go search in the depths where it glittering lies,  
Or ascend in pursuit to the loftiest skies;  
'Tis an aim for the noblest desire.

Then say what is truth?  
'Tis the last and the first,  
For the limits of time it steps o'er:  
Though the heavens depart, and the earth's  
fountains burst  
Truth, the sum of existence will weather the worst,  
Eternal, unchanged, ever more.

—JOHN JACQUES.

●

*"And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."—St. John 8:32.*



# ARTICLES OF FAITH

of the

## CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

1. *We believe in God, the Eternal Father, and in His Son, Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Ghost.*

2. *We believe that men will be punished for their own sins, and not for Adam's transgression.*

3. *We believe that through the atonement of Christ, all mankind may be saved, by obedience to the laws and ordinances of the Gospel.*

4. *We believe that the first principles and ordinances of the Gospel are: first, Faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; second, Repentance; third, Baptism by immersion for the remission of sins; fourth, Laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost.*

5. *We believe that a man must be called of God, by prophecy, and by the laying on of hands, by those who are in authority, to preach the Gospel and administer in the ordinances thereof.*

6. *We believe in the same organization that existed in the Primitive Church, viz., apostles, prophets, pastors, teachers, evangelists, etc.*

7. *We believe in the gift of tongues, prophecy, revelation, visions, healing, interpretation of tongues, etc.*

8. *We believe the Bible to be the word of God as far as it is translated correctly; we also believe the Book of Mormon to be the word of God.*

9. *We believe all that God has revealed, all that He does now reveal, and we believe that He will yet reveal many great and important things pertaining to the Kingdom of God.*

10. *We believe in the literal gathering of Israel and in the restoration of the Ten Tribes; that Zion will be built upon this [the American] continent; that Christ will reign personally upon the earth; and, that the earth will be renewed and receive its paradisiacal glory.*

11. *We claim the privilege of worshiping Almighty God according to the dictates of our own conscience, and allow all men the same privilege, let them worship how, where, or what they may.*

12. *We believe in being subject to kings, presidents, rulers, and magistrates, in obeying, honoring, and sustaining the law.*

13. *We believe in being honest, true, chaste, benevolent, virtuous, and in doing good to all men; indeed, we may say that we follow the admonition of Paul—We believe all things, we hope all things, we have endured many things, and hope to be able to endure all things. If there is anything virtuous, lovely, or of good report or praiseworthy, we seek after these things.*

—Joseph Smith.



## SCRIPTURAL REFERENCES RELATING TO THE ARTICLES OF FAITH

1. Individual Personages in the Godhead: Matt. 3:16, 17; 11:27; 17:5; 28:19; Mark 9:7; Luke 1:32; 9:35; 10:22; John 3:35; 5:22, 43; 13:3; 14:26, 28; 15:26; 16:7, 28; 17:6-12; Acts 2:36; 7:55, 56; Rev. 1:6.  
 Unity of the Godhead: Matt. 28:19; John 5:43; 8:16-18; 10:25, 30; 17:11, 20-22; I John 5:7.
2. Man Accountable for Individual Sins: Matt. 12:36, 37; 16:27; Rom. 2:6; 2 Cor. 5:10; Gal. 6:7; Rev. 20:12-15; See also Ezek. 18.
3. Salvation Through the Atonement of Christ: Isa. 53:11; Mark 16:16; John 1:29, 36; 5:26, 29; Acts 2:38; Rom 5:18; 1 Cor. 15:21, 22; Heb. 5:9; 1 John 1:7-10.
4. Faith: Mark 16:16-17; John 3:14-17; Rom. 1:16-17; 10:14, 15; Heb. 11; James 2:14-26.  
 Repentance: Isa. 55:6-7; Ezek. 18; Matt. 3:1-2; 4:17; Luke 13:3, 5; Acts 2:38; 17:30; Eph. 4:24-32.  
 Baptism: Matt. 3:13-17; 28:19-20; Mark 1:5, 9, 10; 16:15, 16; Luke 3:3; John 3:3, 5; Acts 2:38, 41; 19:1-5.  
 Baptism by Immersion: Matt. 3:6, 16; John 3:3, 5; Acts 8:39; Rom. 6:3-5; Col. 2:12.  
 Bestowal of the Holy Ghost by the Laying on of Hands: Acts 8:14-17; 19:6; Heb. 6:2. See also in this connection: Matt. 1:11; Mark 1:8; Luke 3:16; John 1:33; Acts 2:38.
5. Men Called of God into the Ministry: Exod. 3:2-10; 28:1; Num. 17:18-23; Matt. 10:1; Mark 3:14; Luke 6:13; John 15:16; 17:18; Acts 13:1-4; 14:23; 20:28; Rom. 10:14, 15; Gal. 1:11, 12; 1 Tim. 2:7; Heb. 5:4, 10; 1 Pet. 2:5-9.
6. Church Organization: Matt. 18:17; Acts 6:1-6; 14:23; 2:17, 28; I Cor. 12:28, 29; Eph. 4:4-16; Philip 1:1; Titus 1:5, 7.
7. Spiritual Gifts: Mark 16:17, 18; Luke 10:17; John 14:12; Acts 2:17; 1 Cor. 2:10, 11; 12:4-31; 14:1-9; 1 Thess. 5:19, 20; James 5:14, 15; 2 Pet. 1:21.
8. Validity of the Scriptures Attested by Jesus Christ: John 5:39, 46. (Compare Luke 16:29). Luke 4:18-20; 24:27.  
 Examples of Scripture Not in the Bible: Josh. 10:13; 1 Sam. 10:25; 1 Chron. 29:29; 2 Chron. 9:29; 12:15; 20:34; 33:19; Col. 4:16.  
 Predictions of Additional Scriptures—Book of Mormon: Isa. 29:4; Study in this connection, John 10:16.
9. Latter-day Revelation: Joel 2:28. (Compare Acts 2:17, 18). Amos 3:7; Mal. 3:1-4; 4:5, 6; Rev. 14:6, 7.
10. Gathering of Israel in Last Days: Deut. 30:1-3; Isa. 5:25; 11:11, 12; 54:7; Jer. 16:14-16; 23:3, 4; 31:10-12; 32:37-39; Ezek. 20:34-36; Matt. 24:31; Rev. 18:4.  
 Christ's Millennial Reign: Psalms 50:2-4; Isa. 11:6-9; 40:10; Mark 13:25; Luke 21:10-27; Acts 1:10, 11; 3:20, 21; Rev. 20:4-7. (See also Rev. 5:10).
11. Toleration in Religion: Matt. 5:44-48; 7:12; Mark 9:38-40; Luke 9:54-56; John 8:32-36.
12. Submission to Secular Authority: Exod. 22:28; (Observe that "gods" here signify judges; see marginal reference, Bible; compare Psalm 82:6 and John 10:33-36). Prov. 24:21; Eccles. 8:2; 10:20; Matt. 22:15-21; Rom. 13:1-7; Tim. 2:1-3; Titus 3:1; 1 Pet. 2:13, 14, 17; 2 Pet. 2:10.
13. Practical Religion: James 1:27; Matt. 7:12; 22:35-40; 1 Cor. 13.



# The Wonderful Story Restoration of the Gospel

*"And I saw another angel fly in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people. Saying with a loud voice, Fear God and give glory to him; for the hour of his judgment is come: and worship him that made heaven, and earth, and the sea, and the fountains of water." Rev. 14:6-7.*

**E**ARLY in the spring of 1820, Joseph Smith, then a boy between fourteen and fifteen years of age, retired into a grove of trees near his father's home in Palmyra, New York, and prayed for light regarding his salvation, for he could not harmonize the conflicting doctrines of the religious teachers of that time. Here, in broad daylight, he beheld a vision of the Father and the Son. The one Personage pointing to the other said: "This is my beloved Son; hear him." Joseph was told that none of the sects was right, but that the Gospel of Jesus Christ was about to be restored.

**A**GAIN in September, 1823, the boy beheld another vision. This time he was visited by an angel who announced himself as Moroni, a resurrected being, a former inhabitant of the American continent. Joseph was told many things by this messenger, among them that "a marvelous work and wonder" was about to come forth among the children of men.

**T**HE boy was visited four successive years by this angel, and during these visits he was given instructions regarding the translation of a record giving the history of the ancient inhabitants of the American continent. This record was on gold plates which the young man was finally instructed to take from the Hill Cumorah where they had been deposited many centuries before by Moroni. With this record he also received the Urim and Thummim by which he was enabled to translate the record through the gift and power of God. This translation was completed in 1829.

**T**HIS young man, Joseph Smith, received other visitations from heavenly, resurrected beings. Among these was John the Baptist, who bestowed upon him and his associate, Oliver Cowdery, the Aaronic Priesthood. This occurred on May 15, 1829. Having the authority to baptize given them, they baptized each other, under John's direction, and became the first to receive an authoritative baptism in this dispensation.

**J**OSEPH and Oliver were visited later, June of the same year, by Peter, James, and John, and under their administration received the Holy Melchizedek Priesthood, which carried with it the authority to organize the Church and to administer all of its ordinances. The keys of the Kingdom were bestowed upon them by the Three who stood at the head of the Church in the Dispensation of the Meridian of Time.

**A**CTING under instruction from on high, Joseph Smith proceeded to organize the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The organization was given legal standing on April 6, 1830, in Fayette, Seneca County, New York, when the papers of incorporation were signed by six people in accordance with law.

**A**LTHOUGH the Church had received legal standing, it was in its embryonic state, so to speak. The various ramifications of the Church were added as time and occasion demanded. Almost the first undertaking of the new organization was that of preaching the Gospel. Missionaries were sent out to the Lamanites and to the country immediately surrounding Seneca County, New York. Later Missionaries were sent to foreign countries, in fact, over most of the world, proclaiming the Glad Tidings of Great Joy.

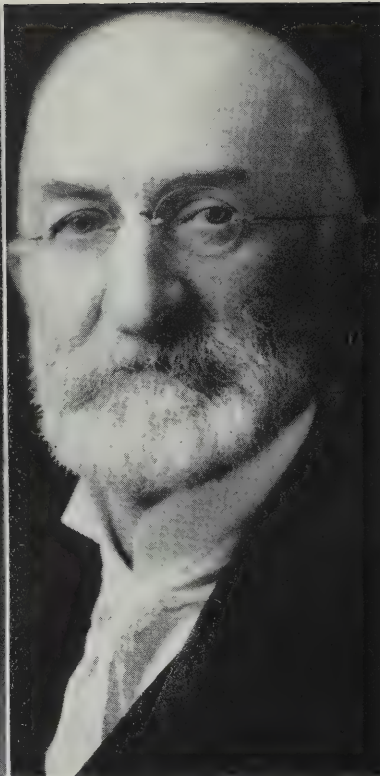
**T**HE Church soon moved to Kirtland, Ohio, where the first temple in this dispensation was built and where the revelation regarding the salvation for the dead was first given. As time went on, the various quorums of the priesthood and the auxiliaries were organized.

**T**HIS, in brief, is the story of the restoration of the Gospel. Of course it will be recognized that the all-important feature of this restoration was that of the priesthood—the authority to act in the name of God, to bind on earth with the assurance that it will be ratified by the Lord.

**N**EW concepts of many things were either given or renewed; that God is a person glorified and exalted; that the authority to act in His name had been lost and restored; that man had a preexistent state and that he will be resurrected to glory according to his acts; that marriage is for eternity; that children will know their parents and that parents will know their children in the hereafter; that in the temples work may be done for the dead; that progress is eternal; that man is saved no faster than he gains knowledge; that there are three glories in the hereafter—the Telestial, the Terrestrial, and the Celestial, and that man's exaltation will be in accordance with law observed; that God is our Father and that Jesus Christ is our brother, though He is also the Savior, the Redeemer of the world; that our Christianity must appear in every act of our lives if we are to be exalted in His Kingdom. Service was once more emphasized as the basis of exaltation.



PRESIDENT J. REUBEN CLARK, JR.  
*First Counselor*



PRESIDENT HEBER J. GRANT  
*President*



PRESIDENT DAVID O. MCKAY  
*Second Counselor*

## A Testimony to the World

A CENTURY in the life of God's true Church has closed, a century of His holy restored Priesthood with the fulness of His everlasting Gospel, the first century of His authorized work on earth since the days of the Primitive Church established by the Master Himself almost two millenniums ago.

THIS restoration of Priesthood and Gospel in their fulness has poured out upon the peoples of the earth a divine bounty of saving spiritual truth—a gift free as air to every man, no matter how high or how low he might be, who would in humility seek and receive it, a gift that has brought courage to him that faltered, consolation to him that mourned, health to him that sickened, a living hope to him that was downtrodden and oppressed, the joy of a full life here, of exaltation and eternal progression hereafter to him that lived the word. The Lord has blessed His people beyond measure and beyond price.

ALONG with this glorious restoration of saving and exalting spiritual truths, God has given to His Children a new universe of other and companion truths, the truths yielded by the realms of physical science, and these have come in a richness of measure never before equalled in the whole history of the world. The Lord has given these truths for the comfort, joy, and intellectual growth of His children while mortals, and for the upbuilding, perfection, and exaltation of their intelligences and souls in the world to come. These are the ends and purposes of all truth.

HE has established on this continent a free people under a free government. To His Prophet He declared: "For this purpose have I established the Constitution of this land, by the hands of wise men whom I raised up unto this very purpose, and redeemed the land by the shedding of blood."



HE has established on this continent a free people under a free government. To His Prophet He declared: "For this purpose have I established the Constitution of this land, by the hands of wise men whom I raised up unto this very purpose, and redeemed the land by the shedding of blood."

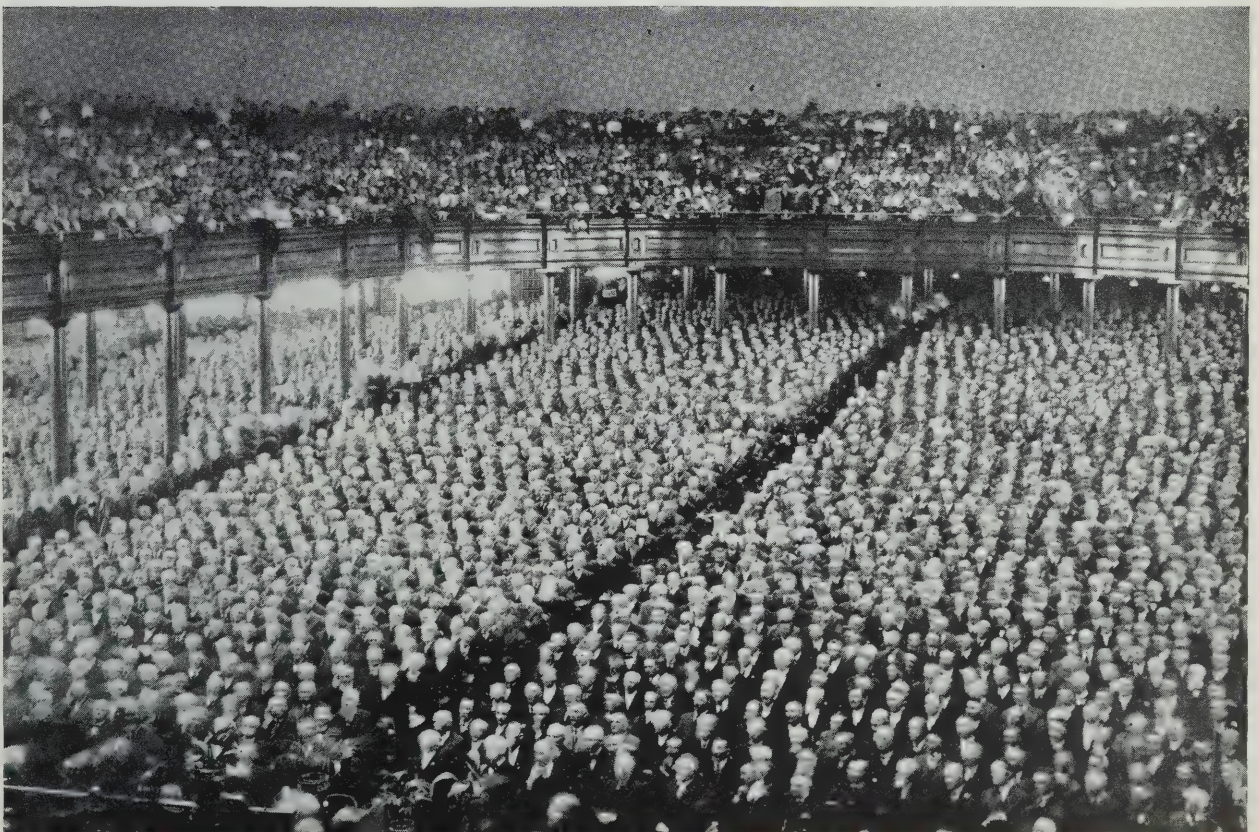
THESE are the achievements by and through His mercy and help; they are our divine heritage. May they be sacred to us. May He aid us that "neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and thieves do not break through nor steal" these our birthrights.

WE stand at the beginning of a new century. The mists hanging low and dense around it may be pierced only by the light of the Spirit of Christ, which is the beacon of faith that shall lead to a better world. His hope, His promise, His salvation come in these messages of eternal and divine love and truth: "I am the light of the world." "I am the way, the truth, and the life; no man cometh unto the Father, but by me." "Heaven and earth shall pass away: but my words shall not pass away."

TWO great truths must be accepted by mankind if they shall save themselves: first, that Jesus is the Christ, the Messiah, the Only Begotten, the very Son of God, whose atoning blood and resurrection save us from the physical and spiritual death brought to us by the Fall; and next, that God has again restored to the earth, in these last days, through the Prophet Joseph, His holy Priesthood with the fulness of the everlasting Gospel, for the salvation of all men on the earth. Without these truths man may not hope for the riches of the life hereafter.

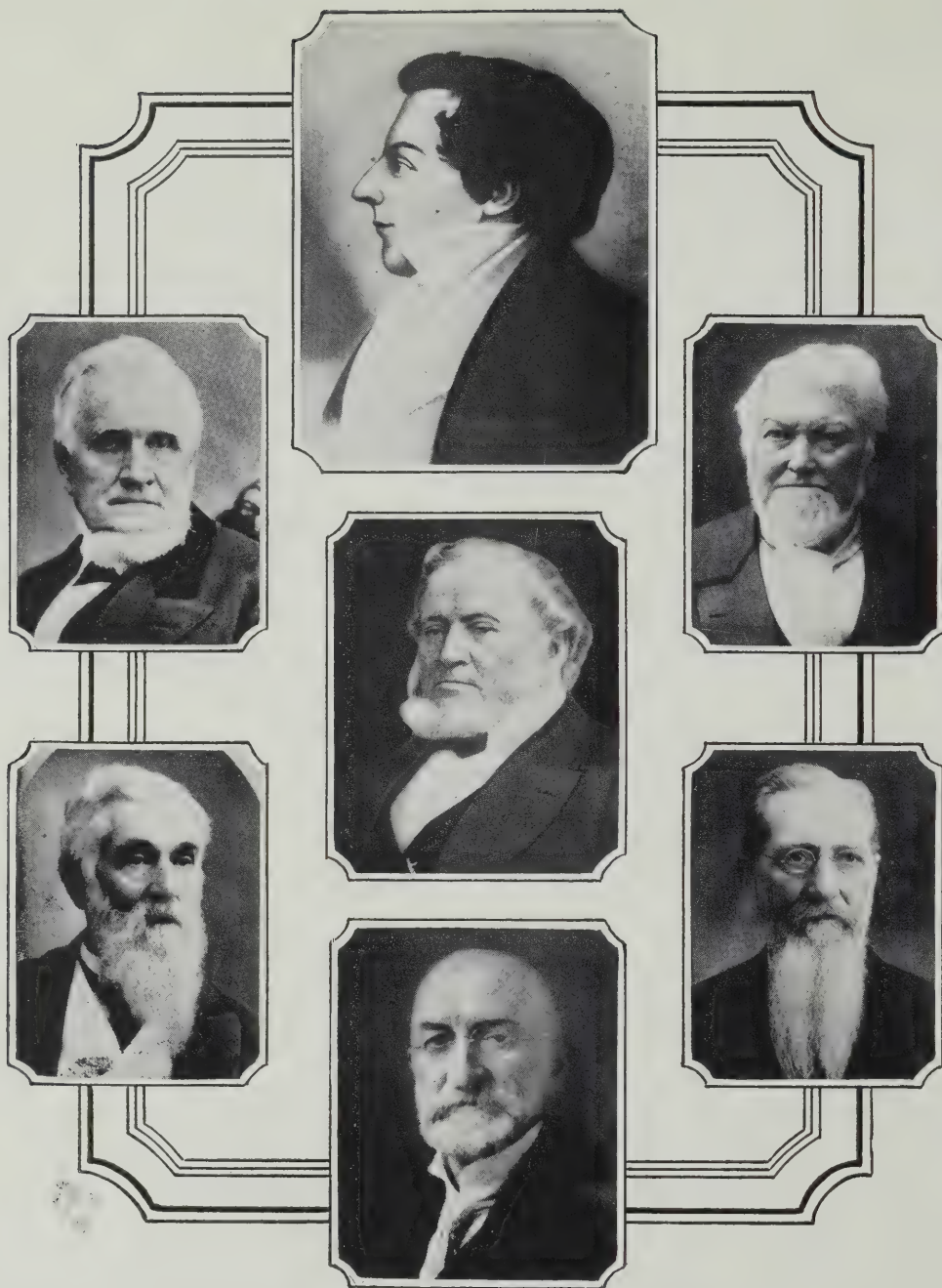
WE solemnly bear to all men of the earth our testimony that these are truths. We call the unrepentant to a forsaking of their sins. We ask all men to accept and live under and by these truths that their souls may be saved and exalted before Him. To this end we invoke the divine and bounteous blessings of the Father of all.

*The First Presidency of the Church.*



SAINTS ASSEMBLED IN THE GREAT TABERNACLE, SALT LAKE CITY





THE SEVEN PRESIDENTS OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST  
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS FROM 1830 TO THE PRESENT

Upper Center: Joseph Smith, First President

Center: Brigham Young, Second President

Upper Left: John Taylor, Third President

Upper Right: Wilford Woodruff, Fourth President

Lower Left: Lorenzo Snow, Fifth President

Lower Right: Joseph F. Smith, Sixth President

Lower Center: Heber J. Grant, Seventh President



# Presidents of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION 1830-1936

JOSEPH SMITH, FIRST ELDER, 1830-1832—Born Dec. 23, 1805, at Sharon, Vermont; received the Melchizedek Priesthood from Peter, James, and John in 1829; sustained April, 1830, as First Elder and Oliver Cowdery as Second Elder of the Church at the age of 24; sustained January 25, 1832, as President of the High Priesthood at the conference at Amherst, Lorain County, Ohio; martyred June 27, 1844, at Carthage Jail, Illinois.

OLIVER COWDERY, SECOND ELDER, 1830-1832—Born Oct. 3, 1806, in Wells, Rutland Co., Vermont; received Melchizedek Priesthood from Peter, James and John, 1829; sustained April 6, 1830, as Second Elder of the Church at age of 24. Died March 3, 1850, at Richmond, Missouri.

1. JOSEPH SMITH, FIRST PRESIDENT, 1832-1844.

2. BRIGHAM YOUNG, 1847-1877—Born June 1, 1801, at Whittingham, Vermont; ordained an apostle Feb. 14, 1835, by Joseph Smith and the three witnesses of the Book of Mormon; sustained Dec. 27, 1847, as President of the Church, at the age of 46; died Aug. 29, 1877, at Salt Lake City, Utah.

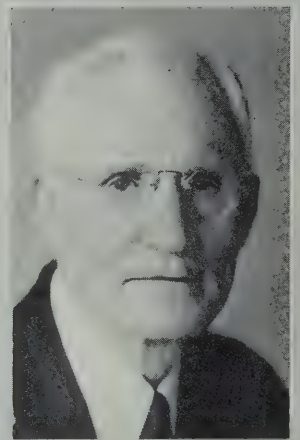
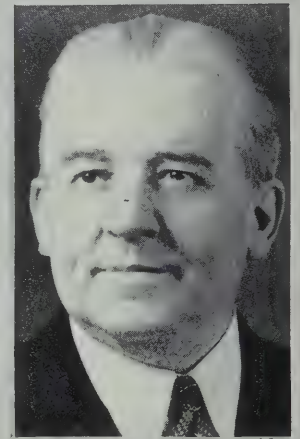
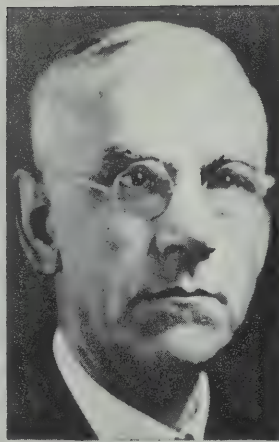
3. JOHN TAYLOR, 1880-1887—Born Nov. 1, 1808, at Milnthorpe, England; ordained an apostle Dec. 19, 1838, under the hands of Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball; sustained Oct. 10, 1880, as President of the Church, at the age of 72; died July 25, 1887, at Kaysville, Davis County, Utah.

4. WILFORD WOODRUFF, 1889-1898—Born March 1, 1807, at Avon, Connecticut; ordained an apostle April 26, 1839, by Brigham Young; sustained April 7, 1889, as President of the Church, at the age of 82; died Sept. 2, 1898, at San Francisco, California.

5. LORENZO SNOW, 1898-1901—Born April 3, 1814, at Mantua, Ohio; ordained an apostle Feb. 12, 1849, by Heber C. Kimball; sustained Sept. 13, 1898, as President of the Church, at the age of 84; died Oct. 10, 1901, at Salt Lake City, Utah.

6. JOSEPH F. SMITH, 1901-1918—Born Nov. 13, 1838, at Far West, Missouri; ordained an apostle July 1, 1866, by Brigham Young, and set apart as one of the twelve apostles, Oct. 8, 1867; sustained Oct. 17, 1901, as President of the Church, at the age of 63; died Nov. 19, 1918, at Salt Lake City, Utah.

7. HEBER J. GRANT, 1918—Born Nov. 22, 1856, at Salt Lake City, Utah; ordained an apostle by George Q. Cannon, October 16, 1882; sustained Nov. 23, 1918, as President of the Church at the age of 63.



## THE QUORUM OF THE TWELVE APOSTLES

Upper Row: Rudger Clawson, President of the Quorum; Reed Smoot, George Albert Smith, George F. Richards.  
 Center Row: Joseph Fielding Smith, Stephen L. Richards, Richard R. Lyman, Melvin J. Ballard.  
 Lower Row: John A. Widtsoe, Joseph F. Merrill, Charles A. Callis, Alonzo A. Hinkley.

The sixth Article of Faith of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints reads as follows: "We believe in the same organization that existed in the Primitive Church, viz., apostles, prophets, pastors, teachers, evangelists, etc." In the Church organization, standing next in authority to the First Presidency, is the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, the "twelve traveling councilors" or "special witnesses of the name of Christ in all the world."





### THE FIRST COUNCIL OF SEVENTY

Upper Row: J. Golden Kimball, Rulon S. Wells, Levi Edgar Young.  
 Lower Row: Antoine R. Ivins, John H. Taylor, Samuel O. Bennion, Rufus K. Hardy.

"The Seventy are called to preach the gospel, and to be especial witnesses unto the Gentiles and in all the world". The presiding council of the Seventy is composed of seven presidents. Each quorum of Seventy also has seven presidents.



### THE PRESIDING BISHOPRIC

Center: Bishop Sylvester Q. Cannon, Presiding Bishop. Left: Bishop David A. Smith, First Counselor. Right: Bishop John Wells, Second Counselor.

The Presiding Bishopric forms the Presidency of the Aaronic Priesthood and is responsible for the temporal affairs of the Church. The gathering and disbursement of tithing, care of the poor, responsibility for Church buildings and property are among the duties of the Bishopric.





# The Beginning of the Dispensation of the Fulness of Times

The dawn of the nineteenth century witnessed the inauguration of the "Dispensation of the Fulness of Times." The appearance of the two heavenly beings, The Father and The Son, to Joseph Smith, in 1820, ushered in the "last dispensation." The following pages illustrate and describe some of the important events connected with The Restoration of the gospel of Jesus Christ and the organization of His Church in the latter days.

*"And I saw another angel fly in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel to preach unto them that dwell upon the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people,*

*Saying with a loud voice, Fear God, and give glory to him, for the hour of his judgment is come; and worship him that made heaven, and earth, and the sea and the fountains of waters."—*  
Revelations 14:6-7.

# Come, Follow Me

*A Latter-day Saint Hymn*

"Come, follow me," the Savior said;  
Then let us in His footsteps tread,  
For thus alone can we be one  
With God's own loved, begotten Son.

"Come, follow me"—a simple phrase,  
Yet truth's sublime, effulgent rays  
Are in these simple words combined;  
To urge, inspire the human mind.

Is it enough alone to know  
That we must follow him below,  
While traveling through this vale of tears?  
No, this extends to holier spheres.

Not only shall we emulate  
His course while in this earthly state,  
But when we're freed from present cares,  
If, with our Lord, we would be heirs,

We must the onward path pursue,  
As wider fields expand to view,  
And follow Him unceasingly,  
What'er our lot or sphere may be.

For thrones, dominions, kingdoms, powers,  
And glory great and bliss are ours,  
If we throughout eternity  
Obey His words, "Come, follow me."

—JOHN NICHOLSON.



*"And he shall set up an ensign for the nations,  
and shall assemble the outcasts of Israel, and  
gather together the dispersed of Judah from the  
four corners of the earth."—Isaiah 11:12.*





## JOSEPH SMITH, THE LATTER-DAY PROPHET

*Born December 23, 1805, at Sharon, Windsor County, Vermont  
Martyred June 27, 1844, at Carthage, Illinois*

"I have thought since, that I felt much like Paul, when he made his defense before King Agrippa, and related the account of the vision he had when he saw a light and heard a voice; still there were but few who believed him; some said he was dishonest, others said he was mad; and he was ridiculed and reviled. But all this did not destroy the reality of his vision. He had seen a vision, he knew he had, and all the persecution under heaven could not make it otherwise; and though they should persecute him unto death, yet he knew, and would know to his last breath, that he had both seen a light and heard a voice speaking unto him, and all the world could not make him think or believe otherwise. So it was with me."

—From *Joseph Smith's Own Story*.

# TRUTH GEMS

*From the Teachings of Joseph Smith*

The glory of God is intelligence.

It is impossible for a man to be saved in ignorance.

Whatever principle of intelligence we attain unto in this life it will rise with us in the resurrection.

There is a law irrevocably decreed in heaven before the foundations of this world, upon which all blessings are predicated; and when we obtain any blessing from God, it is by obedience to that law upon which it is predicated.

This is the work and glory of God: to bring to pass the immortality and eternal life of man.

All things have been done in the wisdom of Him who knoweth all things.

Adam fell that men might be; and men are that they might have joy.

The intelligence of spirits had no beginning, neither will it have an end. Jesus was in the beginning with the Father; man was also in the beginning with God. Intelligence, or the light of truth, was not created or made, neither indeed can be.

The spirit and the body are the soul of man; and the resurrection from the dead is the redemption of the soul.

It is the first principle of the Gospel to know for a certainty the character of God; and to know that man (as Moses), may converse with Him as one man converses with another.

Also man should know the everywhere-ness of God through the projection of "the light of truth" from the presence of God, which is "the same light" that quickeneth the minds of men; "which light proceedeth forth from the presence of God to fill the immensity of space. The light which is in all things, which giveth life to all things which is the law (i. e., the power) by which all things are governed, even the power of God, who is in the bosom of eternity, who is in the midst of all things.

The things of God are of deep import; and time, and experience, and careful and ponderous and solemn thoughts can only find them out. Thy mind, O man, if thou wilt lead a soul into Salvation, must stretch as high as the utmost heavens, and search into and contemplate the darkest abyss, and the broad expanse of eternity—THOU MUST COMMUNE WITH GOD.



# The Book of Mormon

The Book of Mormon is a sacred history of prehistoric America, and a prophecy of the wondrous future of this chosen land. It tells not only of the Nephites and Lamanites, but also of a more ancient people, the Jaredites, who came from the Tower of Babel at the time of the confusion of tongues. Becoming extinct, the Jaredites were succeeded by the Israelitish colony, led from Jerusalem by a prophet named for Lehi, whose sons Nephi and Laman became, respectively, the heads of the two nations that sprang from him and were called after their names.



*"The truth hath spoken from the dust, and righteousness from heaven come forth. The fulness of the everlasting gospel shall now resound through all the earth."*



# O, Stop and Tell Me, Red Man

*A Latter-day Saint Hymn*

O, stop and tell me, Red Man,  
Who are you, why you roam,  
And how you get your living;  
Have you no God, no home?

With stature straight and portly,  
And decked in native pride  
With feathers, paints and brooches,  
He willingly replied:

"I once was pleasant Ephraim,  
When Jacob for me prayed;  
But O, how blessings vanish  
When man from God has strayed?

"Before your nation knew us,  
Some thousand moons ago,  
Our fathers fell in darkness  
And wandered to and fro.

"And long they've lived by hunting,  
Instead of work and arts,  
And so our race has dwindled  
To idle Indian hearts.

"Yet hope within us lingers,  
As if the Spirit spoke;  
He'll come for your redemption,  
And break your Gentile yoke;

"And all your captive brothers  
From every clime shall come,  
And quit their savage customs,  
To live with God at home.

"Then joy will fill our bosoms,  
And blessings crown our days,  
To live in pure religion,  
And sing our Maker's praise."

—W. W. PHELPS.

●

*"And for this very purpose are these plates preserved, which contain these records—that the promises of the Lord might be fulfilled, which he made to his people; And that the Lamanites might come to the knowledge of their fathers, and that they may believe the gospel and rely upon the merits of Jesus Christ, and be glorified through faith in his name, and that through their repentance they might be saved."—Doctrine and Covenants 3:19, 20.*





HILL CUMORAH, NEAR THE VILLAGES OF MANCHESTER AND PALMYRA, NEW YORK,  
WHERE THE BOOK OF MORMON PLATES WERE DELIVERED TO JOSEPH SMITH

"Convenient to the village of Manchester, Ontario county, New York, stands a hill of considerable size, and the most elevated of any in the neighborhood. On the west side of this hill, not far from the top, under a stone of considerable size, lay the plates, deposited in a stone box. This stone was thick and rounding in the middle on the upper side, and thinner towards the edges, so that the middle part of it was visible above the ground, but the edge all around was covered with earth.

"Having removed the earth, I obtained a lever, which I got fixed under the edge of the stone, and with a little exertion raised it up. I looked in, and there indeed did I behold the plates, the Urim and Thummim, and the breastplate, as stated by the messenger. The box in which they lay was formed by laying stones together in some kind of cement. In the bottom of the box were laid two stones crossways of the box, and on these stones lay the plates and other things with them."—From "The Prophet Joseph Smith Tells His Own Story."



MONUMENT AT HILL CUMORAH NEAR THE PLACE WHERE THE BOOK OF MOR-  
MON PLATES WERE DELIVERED TO JOSEPH SMITH

THE MONUMENT IS THE WORK OF  
TORLIEF KNAPHUS OF SALT LAKE CITY,  
UTAH. IT WAS DEDICATED JULY 21, 1935.

*The figure surmounting the monument is that  
of the Angel Moroni, custodian of the plates.*





ROOM IN JOSEPH SMITH'S HOME NEAR PALMYRA, NEW YORK,  
IN WHICH PART OF THE BOOK OF MORMON WAS TRANSLATED

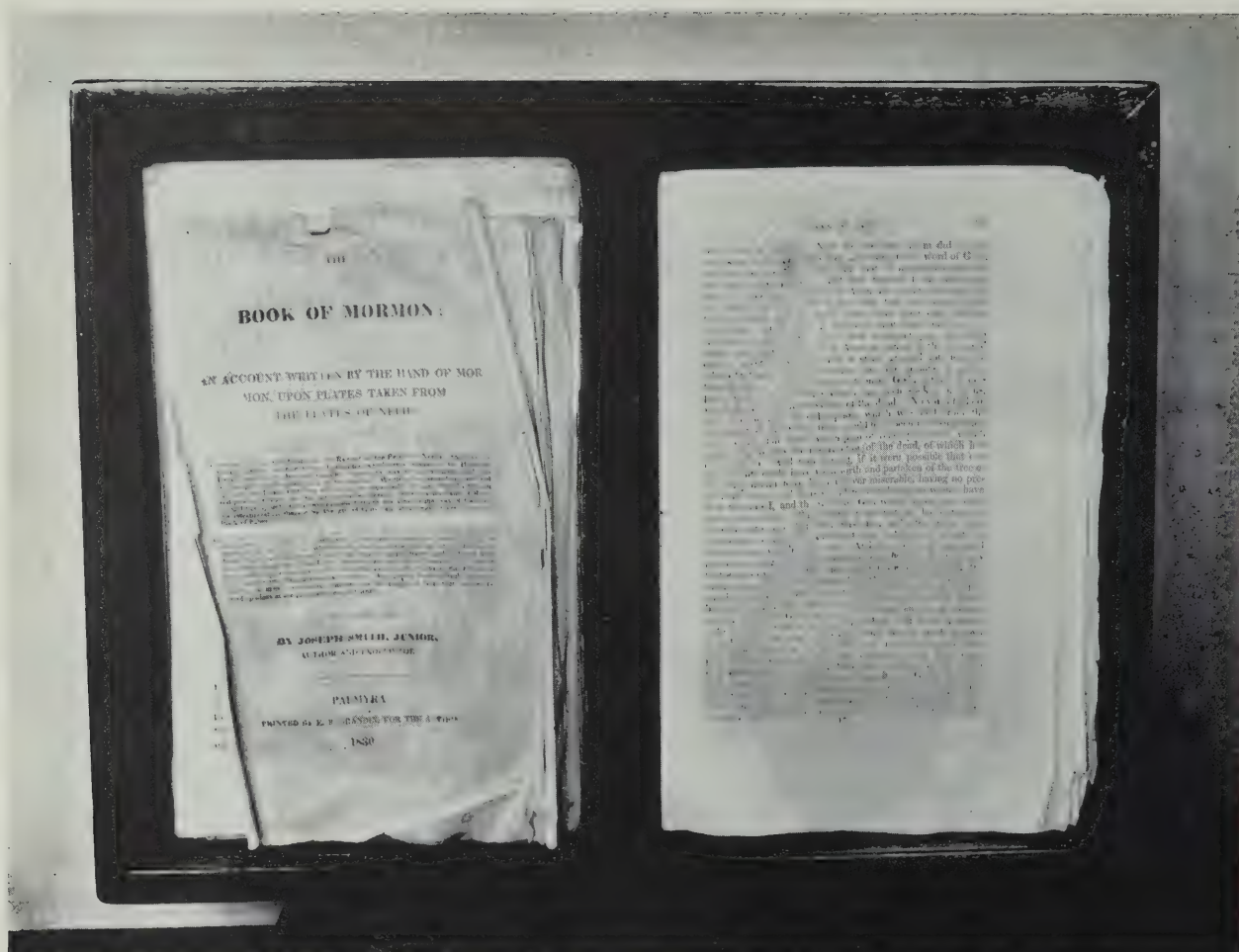
Unusual interest attaches to the living room of the Joseph Smith home near Palmyra, New York. It was in this room that part of the Book of Mormon was translated. The Prophet, in his history, tells of the method followed in the translation. The scribe was separated from him by a curtain drawn across the room. As the translation proceeded if the scribe recorded the words correctly it was so indicated by the Urim and Thummim, through which the translation was made. If the words were incorrect it was impossible to proceed until correction had been made. By this method all errors were avoided. It is also evidence that the translation was made "by the gift and power of God."



FARM OF MARTIN HARRIS, NEAR PALMYRA, NEW YORK

*This farm was mortgaged for \$3,000 to secure funds with which to publish the Book of Mormon*





## PROOFS OF THE FIRST EDITION OF THE BOOK OF MORMON

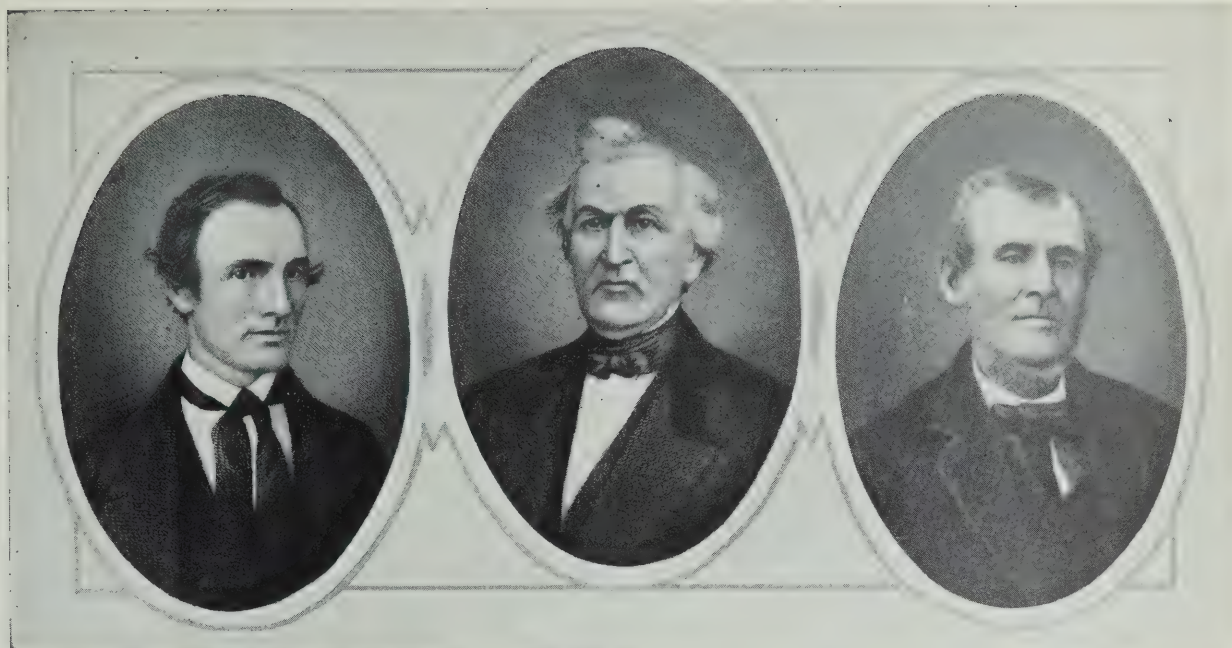
This photo shows what are claimed to be the first perfect printer's proofs of the Book of Mormon. They were preserved through the efforts of Mr. Pliny Sexton, a prominent citizen of Palmyra, New York, who zealously guarded them for many years. The title page shows the original publication date, 1829.



## BILLBOARD AT THE FOOT OF HILL CUMORAH ON THE MANCHESTER ROAD

At the side of the highway, where passersby may easily read, a huge billboard tells a concise story of the important events which occurred there. The monument is shown at the top of the hill near the place where the plates were buried.





### THE THREE WITNESSES TO THE BOOK OF MORMON

OLIVER COWDERY

DAVID WHITMER

MARTIN HARRIS

#### THE TESTIMONY OF THREE WITNESSES

"Be it known unto all nations, kindreds, tongues and people unto whom this work shall come, that we, through the grace of God the Father, and our Lord Jesus Christ, have seen the plates which contain this record—which is a record of the people of Nephi, and also of the Lamanites, their brethren, and also of the people of Jared who came from the tower of which hath been spoken; and we also know that they have been translated by the gift and power of God, for His voice hath declared it unto us, wherefore we know of a surety that the work is true. And we also testify that we have seen the engravings which are upon the plates, and they have been shown unto us by the power of God, and not of man; and we declare with words of soberness, that an angel of God came down from heaven, and he brought and laid before our eyes, that we beheld and saw the plates and the engravings thereon; and we know that it is by the grace of God the Father and our Lord Jesus Christ, that we beheld and bear record that these things are true, and it is marvelous in our eyes; nevertheless, the voice of the Lord commanded us that we should bear record of it; wherefore to be obedient unto the commandments of God, we bear testimony of these things; and we know that if we are faithful in Christ, we shall rid our garments of the blood of all men, and be found spotless before the judgment seat of Christ, and shall dwell with Him eternally in the heavens. And the honor be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost, which is one God. Amen.

Oliver Cowdery,  
David Whitmer,  
Martin Harris.



#### MONUMENTS AT GRAVES OF THE THREE WITNESSES

OLIVER COWDERY  
RICHMOND, MISSOURI

DAVID WHITMER  
RICHMOND, MISSOURI

MARTIN HARRIS  
CLARKSTON, UTAH



### AMERICAN INDIANS, DESCRIBED BY THE BOOK OF MORMON AS LAMANITES

Much speculation exists regarding the origin of the American Indian. No solution, upon which there is any considerable degree of agreement, has been found. The Book of Mormon contains, not only the story of their origin but also includes their history upon this continent. The title page of the Book of Mormon includes the following: "Wherefore, it is an abridgment of the record of the people of Nephi, and also of the Lamanites—Written to the Lamanites, who are a remnant of the house of Israel; and also to the Jew and Gentile—Written by way of commandment, and also by the spirit of prophecy and of revelation—Written and sealed up, and hid up unto the Lord, that they might not be destroyed—To come forth by the gift and power of God unto the interpretation thereof—Sealed by the hand of Moroni, and hid up unto the Lord, to come forth in due time by way of the Gentile—The Interpretation thereof by the gift of God."





PETER WHITMER'S FARM, FAYETTE, SENECA CO., NEW YORK, WHERE  
THE CHURCH WAS ORGANIZED APRIL 6, 1830.

On April 6, 1830, a small group of people assembled at the home of Peter Whitmer, a prominent farmer of western New York state to organize the Church, as Joseph Smith had been instructed. In order that the laws of the state should be complied with, six persons formed the actual organization and are recorded in history as the first members of the Church. They were Joseph Smith, Oliver Cowdery, Hyrum Smith, Peter Whitmer, Jr., David Whitmer and Samuel H. Smith.

Following prayer, those present "proceeded to express their willingness, as instructed by divine commandment, to accept Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery as their teachers in the things of the kingdom of God." At this meeting the first Elders of the Church were ordained, the Sacrament was administered, and those present, having been baptized previously were confirmed as members of the Church.

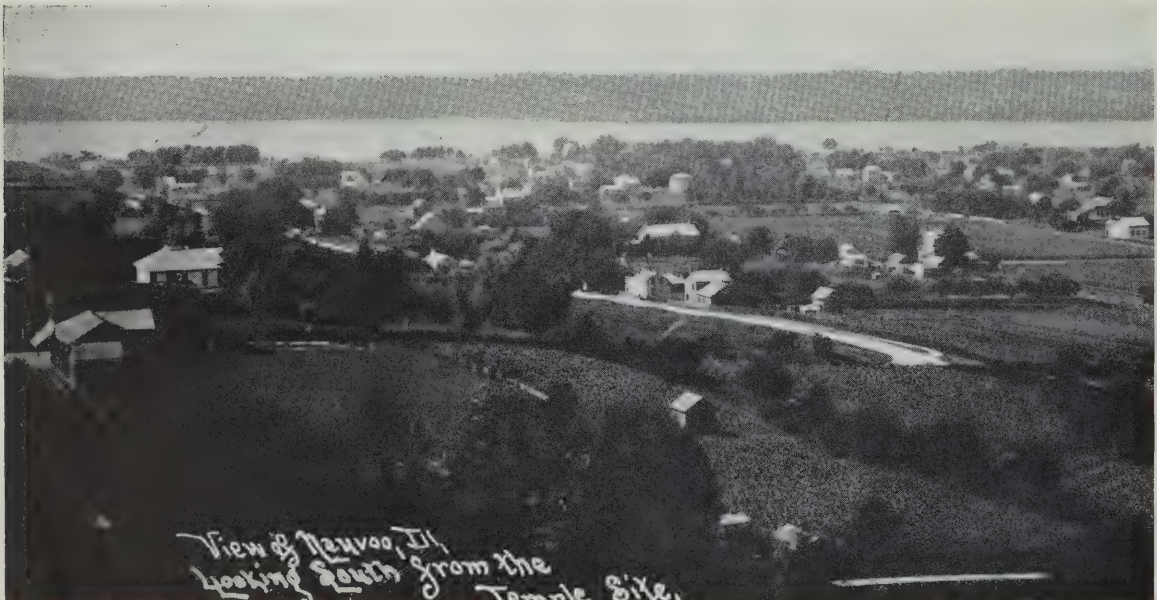
Through trials and tribulations the Church has grown until today its membership exceeds 750,000.



THE MANSION HOUSE AT NAUVOO, ILLINOIS, HOME OF JOSEPH SMITH AT THE TIME OF THE MARTYRDOM

In 1839, after having been persecuted in several communities, members of the Church arranged to purchase practically all of the property in and around the little town of Commerce, Illinois, on the banks of the Mississippi River. Joseph Smith's first home there was a modest cottage. So many people visited him, including many men of prominence in the nation, that it became necessary to provide a larger home. The residence called the Mansion House, which is still standing, was built. It, too, proved inadequate as the Church grew and the city advanced and another building to contain a hundred rooms and to be operated as a community hotel was begun. This building, the Nauvoo House, was never completed as originally planned, although a small part of it was finished and used.

Nauvoo, in the days of the Prophet had a population of approximately 30,000. It was the largest city in Illinois at that time. It was a thriving, prosperous community. With the expulsion of the Church, the glory of the city vanished and it rapidly dwindled both in population and in popularity. Its population now is between 1,000 and 1,500.



NAUVOO, ILLINOIS, SHOWING A SECTION OF THE CITY  
*The Mississippi River is shown in the distance*





MONUMENT AT NAUVOO, ILLINOIS, AT THE SITE OF THE BUILDING IN WHICH THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S RELIEF SOCIETY WAS ORGANIZED MARCH 17, 1842, BY JOSEPH SMITH

The National Woman's Relief Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was organized March 17, 1842, by the Prophet Joseph Smith, in Nauvoo, Illinois. The Church at this time was only twelve years old, and this early recognition of women was in keeping with the spirit of the gospel.

The Relief Society is the oldest auxiliary organization in the Church. It is perhaps the oldest woman's organization in the United States which has continuously persisted. The only national woman's organization of earlier origin was the Female Anti-slavery Society organized in 1837, which dissolved after the abolition of slavery. Six years after the Relief Society was organized, the American Woman's Suffrage Association was founded in 1848. This society went out of existence with the passage in 1920 of the nineteenth amendment.

From a small beginning, the organization has grown and developed until it has become national and international in scope and influence. It has branches in all parts of the United States, in Canada, Mexico, in most of the European countries, in Asia Minor, in South Africa, and in the Pacific Islands.



JAIL AT CARTHAGE, HANCOCK CO., ILLINOIS, WHERE THE PHOPHET JOSEPH SMITH AND HIS BROTHER HYRUM WERE MARTYRED JUNE 27, 1844.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, like the Church of God in all dispensations, met with opposition and persecution from the beginning. The leaders were accused falsely and harassed continually. Finally, facing charges that had time and again been proven false, Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum, patriarch of the Church, gave themselves up to the officers. As they did so the Prophet said: "I am going like a lamb to the slaughter, but I am as calm as a summer's morning. I have a conscience void of offense toward God and toward all men. If they take my life I shall die as an innocent man, and my blood shall cry from the ground for vengeance, and it shall be said of me, 'He was murdered in cold blood!'"

With the Prophet and his brother Hyrum when they were killed were John Taylor, who later became the third president of the Church, and Willard Richards who became a member of the First Presidency in 1847. The jail building was purchased by the Church several years ago. It has been remodeled and is now used as a residence. Recently the highway commission of the State of Illinois placed a historic marker on the building and a signboard on the highway directing visitors to the jail.



# The Pioneering of Utah and the West

"I prophesied that the Saints would continue to suffer much affliction and would be driven to the Rocky Mountains, many would apostatize, others would be put to death by our persecutors, or lose their lives in consequence of exposure or disease, and some of them would live to go and assist in making settlements and build cities and see the Saints become a mighty people in the midst of the Rocky Mountains." Joseph Smith, August 6, 1842, at Montrose, Iowa.

In February, 1846, midwinter, the Saints were driven from their homes into the Iowa prairies. Under the leadership of Brigham Young thousands of them made their way across Iowa and established "Winter Quarters" on the west bank of the Missouri river, at the site of the city of Omaha.

The following spring, Brigham Young led the vanguard of the Pioneers into the West. On July 24, 1847, the main company of the Pioneers entered the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, in the Rocky Mountains, fulfilling the prophecy of Joseph Smith and laying the foundation of the great inter-mountain empire which extends for hundreds of miles in every direction from Salt Lake City.



*"It shall come to pass in the last days, that the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains and shall be exalted above the hills, and all nations shall flow unto it, and many people shall go and say, Come ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob and he will teach us his ways and we will walk in his paths, for out of Zion shall go forth the law, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem."— Isaiah 2:2-3.*



# Come, Come, Ye Saints

## *A Latter-day Saint Hymn*

Come, come, ye saints, no toil nor labor fear,  
But with joy wend your way;  
Tho' hard to you this journey may appear,  
Grace shall be as your day.  
'Tis better far for us to strive,  
Our useless cares from us to drive;  
Do this, and joy your hearts will swell—  
All is well! all is well!

Why should we mourn, or think our lot is hard?  
'Tis not so; all is right!  
Why should we think to earn a great reward,  
If we now shun the fight?  
Gird up your loins, fresh courage take,  
Our God will never us forsake;  
And soon we'll have this truth to tell—  
All is well! All is well!

We'll find the place which God for us prepared,  
Far away in the West;  
Where none shall come to hurt or make afraid;  
'This better far for us to strive,  
We'll make the air with music ring—  
Shout praises to our God and King;  
Above the rest these words we'll tell—  
All is well! All is well!

And should we die before our journey's through,  
Happy day! all is well!  
We then are free from toil and sorrow too;  
With the just we shall dwell.  
But if our lives are spared again,  
To see the Saints, their rest obtain,  
O how we'll make this chorus swell—  
All is well! All is well!

—WILLIAM CLAYTON.

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*"And the ransomed of the Lord shall return,  
and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy  
upon their heads: they shall obtain joy and glad-  
ness and sorrow and sighing shall flee away."—  
Isaiah 35:10.*





"THE TRAGEDY OF WINTER QUARTERS," SCULPTURED BY AVARD FAIRBANKS, NATIVE-BORN UTAHN, NOW IN THE DIVISION OF FINE ARTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

The inscription on this crude, temporary marker, at the old cemetery at Winter Quarters, tells a story of tragedy, scarcely paralleled in American history. It reads: "Old Pioneer Cemetery. Here were buried 600 of Nebraska's First White Settlers 1846-47. Major Isaac Sadler Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1924."

These "first white settlers" were Latter-day Saints who had been driven from their homes the year before.

In February, 1846, the Latter-day Saints were driven from their homes in Nauvoo, Illinois. They crossed Iowa and established temporary "winter quarters" on the west bank of the Missouri river where the city of Omaha now stands. In the terrible winter of 1846-47 more than six hundred of them died of hunger and exposure. This tragedy is depicted in the design shown above, made for the "Century of Progress" exposition at Chicago. Later this design was selected for a permanent monument at the cemetery at Winter Quarters.



MARKER AT THE OLD MORMON CEMETERY AT WINTER QUARTERS



MORMON BATTALION MONUMENT, STATE CAPITOL GROUNDS,  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

"At the time when the Mormon people were preparing to depart for the West to establish homes in the Rocky Mountains, the United States was plunged into war with Mexico. The Mormon people had been driven from their homes, most of their possessions had been taken from them or destroyed, and they were able to take with them only sufficient provisions to carry them to their destination. President Young, knowing that the Government would be required to send troops to the West, and realizing also that these volunteers would receive help from the Government, sent word to President Polk offering this service. In June, 1846, orders were issued to enlist from the Mormon emigrants 500 men for service in the Mexican War. The companies were organized for the march to Fort Leavenworth. Here they were armed and prepared for the field, and began their march which ended on the Pacific Coast. It is said that this was the longest march of infantry in history.

Having served the period for which they had enlisted, some were discharged and made their way to Utah while others at the request of the government served an additional six months. Several members of the battalion were at Sutter's mill in California when gold was discovered there in 1848. Henry W. Bigler, a member of the battalion, is believed to have written the first record of the important event.





ONE OF THE GREAT MIGRATIONS OF HISTORY. EMIGRANTS ON THE OREGON-MORMON-CALIFORNIA PIONEER TRAIL AT SOUTH PASS, IN THE SWEETWATER MOUNTAINS, WYOMING.

One of the first passes over the transcontinental divide in the Rocky Mountains discovered by the explorers and trappers in the early days of the West was called South Pass, it being south of route followed by the earliest explorers. This pass was one of the best-known landmarks on the Pioneer trail, probably because of the fact that it marked the crest of the mountains up which the emigrants had climbed for weeks and led down the Western slopes toward the valleys.

The picture shown here, one of a series by William H. Jackson, a pioneer artist and photographer, several of which are shown in this book, depicts a scene which became very familiar in the days of the great migration to the West. At places the trail is a mile wide. At times the trains traveled twenty abreast to avoid the dust, which frequently became almost unbearable.

Wagon train followed wagon train until in places ruts were worn in the solid rick more than a foot deep. Grass for the animals and water were scarce along the approach to the pass and the trains plodded forward as rapidly as possible. At times the dust was so dense that the wagon ahead could hardly be seen.



FORT BRIDGER, WYOMING, ESTABLISHED IN 1843 BY JAMES BRIDGER, EARLY TRAPPER AND EXPLORER

In 1822, William H. Ashley, advertised in a St. Louis, Missouri, newspaper for one hundred young men to go West into the Rocky Mountains as trappers. James Bridger joined the company. He became one of the best-known of the trappers. In 1843 he established Ft. Bridger, with Louis Vasquez as a partner. Later the fort was purchased by President Brigham Young for the Church as a supply point for the Mormon emigrants coming West. Nearby a farming settlement, called Fort Supply, was established for the purpose of providing food for the west-bound travelers.

Later Fort Bridger became an army post. It now belongs to the State of Wyoming and is a state park and museum.



THE MORMON HANDCART PIONEERS OF 1856 AS PICTURED IN A DRAWING BY WILLIAM H. JACKSON, PIONEER ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER

In 1855 and 1856 hundreds of Europeans were fleeing their native countries, particularly on account of the Crimean war and the high cost of food. Mormon missionaries had converted many who joined in the migration. These people naturally wanted to reach their "Zion."

Many were poor. They had no money with which to purchase horses, wagons and other equipment. Other means had to be devised. Handcarts were built into which the belongings of the emigrants were placed and the men, women and children pulled or pushed the carts over the plains and prairies into the mountains and on to the valleys.

The companies were well organized, with captains or leaders over the different groups. The handcart companies included artisans, traders, farmers, mechanics, blacksmiths, musicians and men learned in the professions. Many of the handcart companies fared well and made the long journey without serious difficulty. Others encountered great hardships, two companies in particular, being overtaken by an early winter, suffered severely and many lost their lives. While the handcart migration was marked as one of the tragic episodes of the pioneer movement it also stands out as one of the greatest economic and social factors in the history of the inter-mountain region.



In the winning of the west many of the emigrants became martyrs to the cause they had espoused. The pioneer trail to the West is lined with unmarked graves. The handcart pioneers, particularly, furnished a large percentage of the martyrs. Overtaken by early winter storms, with weather at zero and food supplies exhausted, many laid down their lives before rescue parties from Salt Lake City reached them. At Rock Creek Hollow, in Wyoming, thirteen persons who had perished in one night of that terrible winter weather were buried in one grave. Before the burial was completed two others had passed away and were buried with them. The marker shown in the picture indicates the location of the grave.

GRAVES OF HANDCART PIONEERS AT ROCK CREEK HOLLOW, WYOMING





PIONEER CAMP IN ECHO CANYON

As the Pioneers neared the last range of mountains to be crossed before they reached the valley of the Great Salt Lake, the "promised land," they traversed a long, narrow canyon, which by reason of a peculiar rock formation, transmits a pronounced echo. The lower reaches of the canyon, where the echo was most distinct, were popular as camping grounds. Companies frequently planned their night camps for this canyon. The rock formation shown in the picture above so clearly resembles the prow of a steamship that the Pioneers named it the "Great Eastern," after the largest and most magnificent "ocean liner" of that day.

Echo Canyon later came into prominence when the Mormon Pioneers were called upon to defend their rights which had been threatened through the spread of untrue stories of their attitude toward the United States.



One of the most important mountain passes in the days of the Pioneers crossed the Wasatch range at Big Mountain summit. From this point a part of the southwest portion of the Salt Lake valley can be seen. Many thousands of the early-day immigrants, including many of the gold seekers who went to California, obtained their first view of the valley which had been selected as the headquarters of the Latter-day Saints, from this summit.

BRONZE TABLET ON MONUMENT AT SUMMIT OF BIG MOUNTAIN AT THE POINT WHERE BRIGHAM YOUNG AND THE MORMON PIONEERS CAUGHT THEIR FIRST GLIMPSE OF THE VALLEY OF THE GREAT SALT LAKE.





TEMPORARY MONUMENT AT MOUTH OF EMIGRATION CANYON NEAR THE SPOT WHERE BRIGHAM YOUNG UTTERED HIS EPOCH-MAKING WORDS "THIS IS THE PLACE"

July is an important month in the history of Salt Lake City, Utah, and the intermountain West. On July 21, 1847, Orson Pratt and Erastus Snow, the "scouts" of the Mormon pioneer company entered the Salt Lake valley. The following day the main company of the Pioneers came into the valley and camped. On July 23, the main company entered the valley, camped and began planting crops. It was on this date that the first irrigation was practiced in the West.

On July 24, President Brigham Young, who had been detained through illness, entered the valley with the official company. It is for this reason that this date is celebrated as Pioneer Day. As President Young, riding in the carriage of Wilford Woodruff, who was driving, reached a point where a view of the valley could be had, he requested that the carriage be turned in order that he might view the entire valley. After scanning the scene for some time in silence he said, "It is enough! This is the right place. Drive on!"

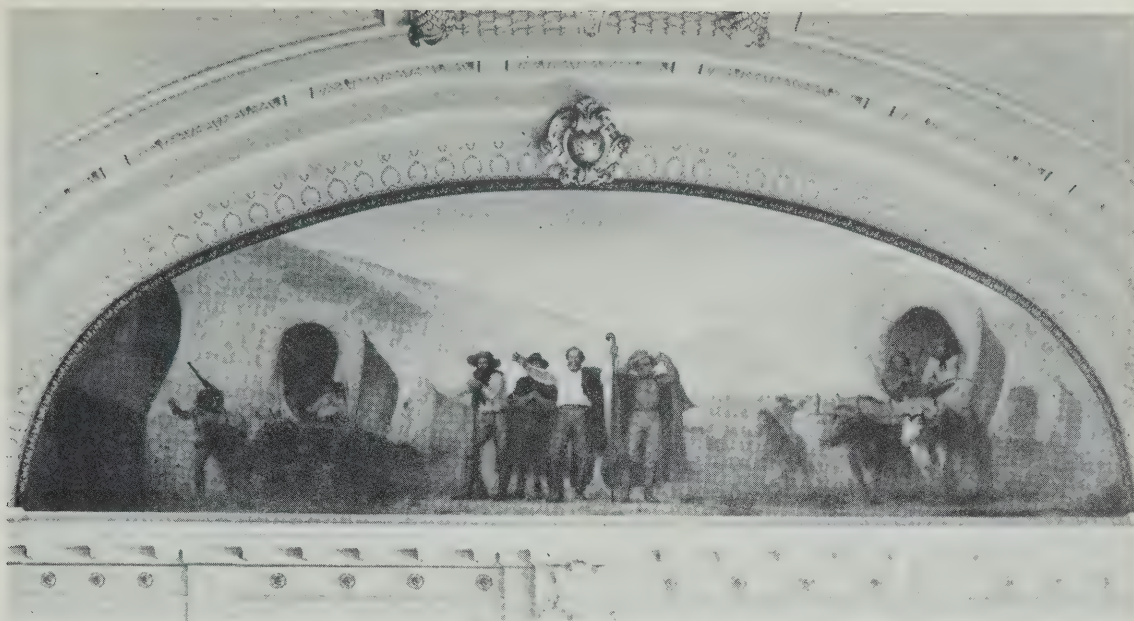
The temporary monument marks the place where this statement was made, as nearly as can be determined. A much larger and more appropriate monument is now being planned to permanently mark this historic spot.



In strong contrast to the modern homes shown on later pages of this book is the humble log cabin which is believed to be the first house built in Salt Lake City. It is now on the Temple Square in Salt Lake City and is being preserved for future generations.

FIRST HOUSE BUILT IN SALT LAKE CITY,  
1847





MURAL PAINTING IN UNION PACIFIC STATION, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, DEPICTING THE ENTRY OF BRIGHAM YOUNG INTO THE VALLEY OF THE GREAT SALT LAKE, JULY 24, 1847. PRESIDENT YOUNG IS SHOWN MAKING HIS NOW HISTORIC STATEMENT, "THIS IS THE PLACE."

In the Union Pacific station at Salt Lake City, two of the outstanding events in the history of Utah and the West are depicted in splendid mural paintings. The one shows Brigham Young, the leader of the Mormon Pioneers, entering the Salt Lake valley, the destination of the thousands of people who had been exiled from their homes in the East, extending his arms as he exclaims, "This is the place."

The second mural shows the scene at the driving of the golden spike, marking the completion of the first trans-continental railroad. This ceremony occurred at Promontory, Utah, northwest of Ogden. This event marked the beginning of a new era in the west and ended the covered wagon period.

It had been predicted that Brigham Young and the Mormons would resist the building of a railroad into the West. To the contrary, President Young made a contract to build a large section of the road and employed hundreds of his people on the project. Later he assumed the leadership in building the railroad from Ogden to Salt Lake City.



DRIVING THE GOLDEN SPIKE. MURAL PAINTING IN THE UNION PACIFIC STATION AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH





SEAGULL MONUMENT, TEMPLE SQUARE, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH  
*"In Grateful Remembrance of the Mercy of God to the Mormon Pioneers"*

By the spring of 1848 the Pioneers had dug canals, land had been plowed and seeds planted to provide for a community garden. As the tender shoots of grain thrust themselves upward, there appeared one morning great hordes of locusts. They fell upon the green patches, and devoured the tender shoots. Men, women, and children, with every available weapon, attempted to stop the onward march of the destructive pests; they labored all day in a frantic attempt to preserve their crop, the destruction of which meant starvation. They had been led to this spot through devout faith and belief in a living God who heard and answered prayers and who had promised that He would pour out His blessings upon those who turned to Him in faith and served Him. Would God desert them now? While the people stood with stricken hearts there came from the islands of Great Salt Lake a great flock of seagulls. The first thought was that these birds were coming to devour that which the insects had not reached, but to the surprise of all, the birds fell upon the green patches, and began to devour the insects. They spread out as great columns of soldiers marching so close together they were almost touching wings. They gorged upon the locusts until they could devour no more, then flew to the nearby irrigation ditch, drank, disgorged and returned to the slaughter. This continued until nightfall, when the birds returned to the west. The next morning they returned to continue their fight until the pests were destroyed. To keep this wonderful event alive in the memory of the descendants of these Pioneers, this monument was erected "In grateful remembrance of the mercy of God to the Mormon Pioneers."





PIONEER MONUMENT, MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY,  
UTAH

Fifty years from the time the Mormon Pioneers, led by Brigham Young, entered the Salt Lake Valley, a great celebration was held in which people of all religious denominations joined. It was the Semi-Centennial Jubilee.

At that time an imposing monument was erected in one of the most prominent locations in the city. The monument honors, not only the Pioneers but also those who preceded them. At the right, in the picture, is shown an Indian, representing a great race of people who were the original inhabitants of the valley. At the left the figure of the trapper represents the period from 1824 to 1847, during which trappers by the hundreds followed their vocations in the valleys of the Rocky Mountains. The figures on the face of the monument represent a pioneer family.

The figure at the top represents Brigham Young, the great Pioneer, Statesman and Empire Builder. The bronze tablets contain the names of the members of the original pioneer company that entered the Salt Lake valley in 1847, consisting of 143 men, 3 women and two children.

The monument faces south on Main Street, the principal business street of the city.



THE HISTORIC EAGLE GATE, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

In the laying out of Salt Lake City, President Young planned straight, wide streets and large, roomy blocks, or squares. Each of the Pioneers was allotted a plot of ground for farming and also a place for a homesite. At the entrance to his allotment, which was at the extreme northeast section of the city, where the foothills began, the President had erected a large gate on top of which was mounted a huge eagle, carved by hand from hard wood. It was built in 1859.

The gate was a part of one of the earliest "make work" projects of which we have record. Partly as a protection against the Indians, but largely as a means of providing employment for a large number of emigrants President Young ordered the construction of a great wall five hundred rods long, eight feet high and three feet thick at the base. The wall entirely surrounded his property. The principal entrance was the Eagle Gate.

With the growth of the city to the north and east the gate was remodeled in 1890 to permit the passage of street cars. At that time the wooden eagle was electro-plated with copper.

Looking through the gate to the north is seen Utah's stately capitol building.



BRIGHAM YOUNG'S PRIVATE SCHOOL HOUSE

Near the Eagle Gate is the site of Brigham Young's private school house built in 1860 to provide, principally, for the education of his own family. The Deseret News of December 12, 1860, contained the following announcement regarding the school:

"President Young not only intends it to be used for the education of his own family during the day but purposes it to be thoroughly devoted to further educational purposes in the evening, including the teaching of vocal music."





## THE HISTORIC SALT LAKE THEATRE

The Latter-day Saints have always believed that clean, wholesome recreation is a proper part of church activity. Practically every Mormon community has its recreation hall. The first recreation center in the intermountain west was the Social Hall, shown below, built in 1851. It was succeeded as the recreation center for Salt Lake City and vicinity in 1862 when the Salt Lake Theatre, destined to become one of the most famous and popular theatres in America, was opened.

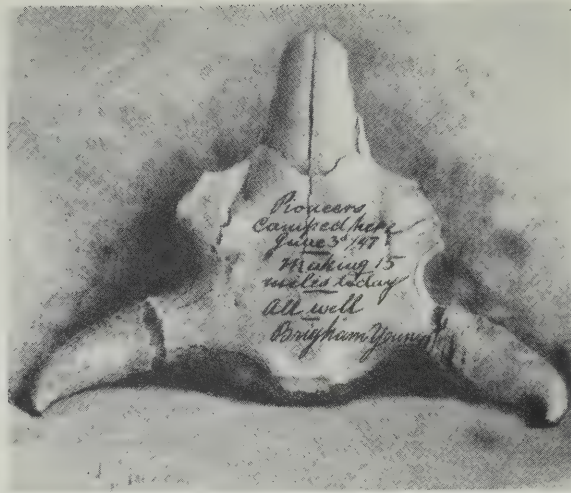
The theatre was built and owned by Brigham Young. He sponsored the organization of the Deseret Dramatic Association, a group of "home" players, and brought many of America's greatest actors and actresses to play leading roles or present entire productions with their own companies. In those days the nearest railroad was a thousand miles away and Salt Lake City was the only city of any considerable size (the population at that time was approximately 20,000) between St. Louis and San Francisco.

Dramatic productions are still sponsored as a part of the recreational program of the church. It is estimated that nearly 10,000 members participate in various forms of dramatics each year under the auspices of the Young Men's and Young Women's Mutual Improvement Associations of the Church.



THE SOCIAL HALL, SALT LAKE CITY,  
UTAH

One of the earliest permanent structures built by the Pioneers in the Salt Lake valley was the Social Hall. "The people must have amusements" was a frequent comment of Brigham Young, under whose direction the Social Hall was built. Any movement that provided wholesome recreation had his support. He had taken part in "home dramatics" in Nauvoo and several of his daughters were members of the Deseret Dramatic Association, which produced plays in the Social Hall and later in the Salt Lake Theatre.



## BULLETIN OF THE PLAINS

Buffalo skulls were used by Brigham Young and the Mormon Pioneers for the purpose of leaving messages for those who followed.



# The Temples of Modern Israel

"The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints holds as one of its fundamental tenets not only the continuation of life after death, but the distinct individuality of each person who has ever breathed the breath of life in mortality, also the conscious intelligent responsibility of every such being, with the capability to receive or reject truth, to repent of wrong-doing, to render obedience to divine commands, and to advance in light, knowledge, experience and fitness for higher conditions. It recognizes the fact that gospel ordinances, ceremonies and covenants and performances instituted in the Church of Christ can only be attended to in the body.

Among these are baptism, confirmation, matrimony and associate ordinances, but they may be attended to by proxy, under divine direction and authority: the living can be baptized for the dead, that is to say, persons who have accepted the gospel and obeyed its ordinances may act as proxies for the departed. A spirit person may believe, repent, receive divine favors, and be willing to obey divine commands, but cannot receive earthly ceremonies, not being in the earthly sphere. Their living descendants may act in their stead in the performance of these essential, material acts, and that which is properly performed and recorded on earth will be recorded and accepted in heaven.

"This vicarious work for the departed has been performed in the sacred edifices especially erected and known as temples, which are not for public worship but for the solemnization of ordinances, many hundreds of thousands of which have been attended to for the dead, and the records kept show their genealogies and relationship to the living individuals acting in their behalf." President Charles W. Penrose.

*"Now if Christ be preached that he rose from the dead, how say some among you that there is no resurrection of the dead? But if there be no resurrection of the dead, then is Christ not risen. And if Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain and your faith is also vain. Yea, and we are found false witnesses of God that he raised up Christ! whom he raised not up, if so be that the dead rise not. For if the dead rise not, then is Christ not raised; And if Christ be not raised, your faith is vain; ye are yet in your sins. Then they also which are fallen asleep in Christ are perished. If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable.*

*But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept. For since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead. For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive. But every man in his own order: Christ the first fruits; afterward they that are Christ's at his coming."*—I Corinthians 15:12-23.

# O My Father

A favorite Latter-day Saint Hymn, written by Eliza R. Snow, under the title of "My Father in Heaven," in the city of Joseph, (Nauvoo) Hancock County, Illinois, October, 1845.

O My Father, Thou that dwellest  
In the high and glorious place!  
When shall I regain Thy presence,  
And again behold Thy face?  
In Thy holy habitation,  
Did my spirit once reside?  
In my first primeval childhood,  
Was I nurtured near Thy side?

For a wise and glorious purpose  
Thou hast placed me here on earth,  
And withheld the recollection  
Of my former friends and birth;  
Yet oft-times a secret something  
Whispered, "You're a stranger here;"  
And I felt that I had wandered  
From a more exalted sphere.

I had learned to call Thee Father  
Through Thy Spirit from on high;  
But, until the Key of Knowledge  
Was restored, I knew not why.  
In the heavens are parents single?  
No; the thought makes reason stare!  
Truth is reason, truth eternal,  
Tells me I've a mother there.

When I leave this frail existence;  
When I lay this mortal by,  
Father, mother, may I meet you  
In your royal court on high?  
Then, at length, when I've completed  
All you sent me forth to do,  
With your mutual approbation  
Let me come and dwell with you.

*"In my Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also."—St. John 14:2, 3.*



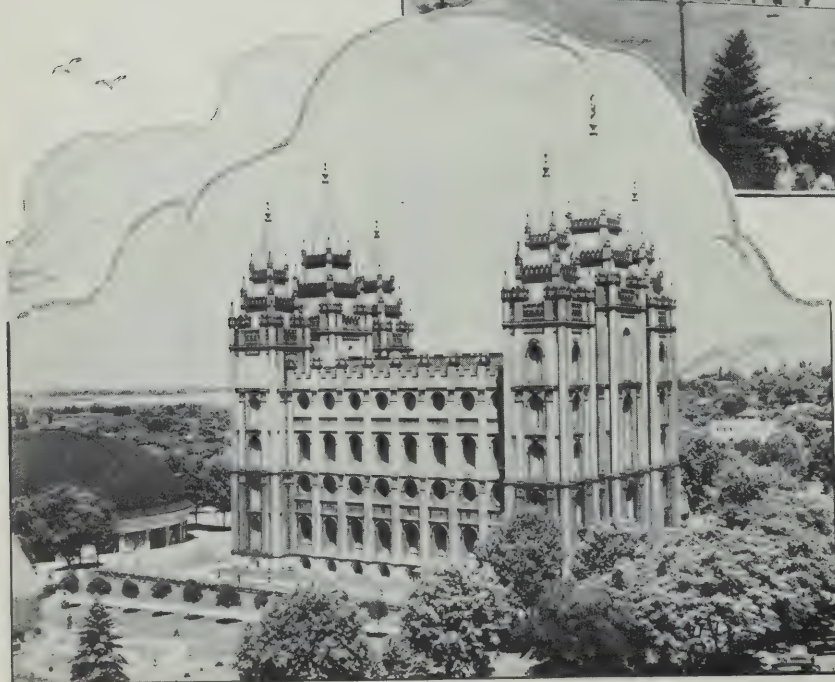
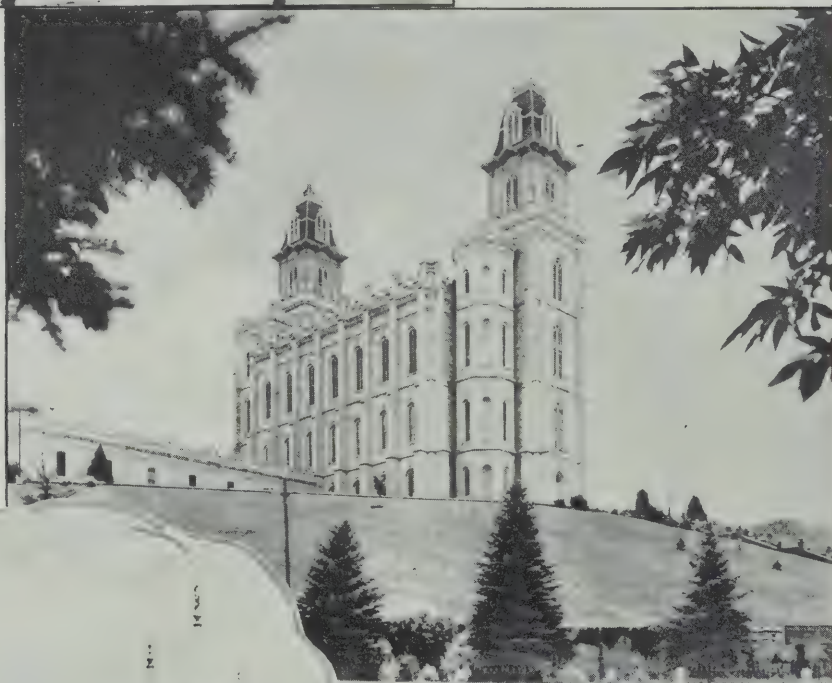


# THE EARLIEST TEMPLES OF THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS

UPPER—THE TEMPLE AT KIRTLAND, OHIO (1836)

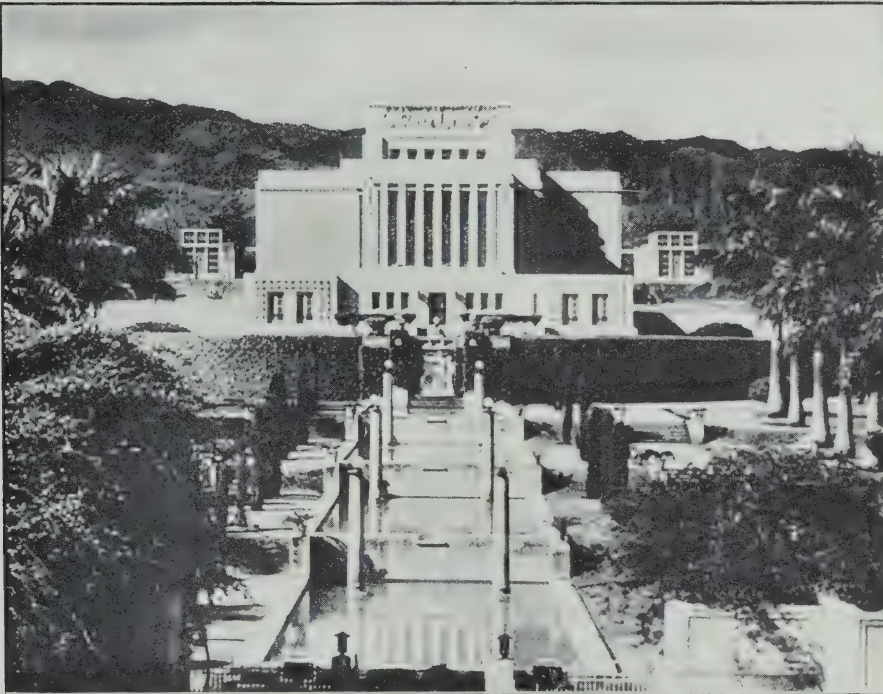
CENTER—THE TEMPLE AT NAUVOO, ILLINOIS (1846)

LOWER—THE TEMPLE AT ST. GEORGE, UTAH (1877)



TEMPLES OF THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS  
 UPPER — THE TEMPLE AT LOGAN, UTAH (1884)  
 CENTER — THE TEMPLE AT MANTI, UTAH (1888)  
 LOWER—THE TEMPLE AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH (1893)





TEMPLES OF THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS  
 UPPER—THE TEMPLE AT CARDSTON, ALBERTA, CANADA (1923)  
 CENTER—THE TEMPLE AT LAIE, OAHU, HAWAII (1919)  
 LOWER—THE TEMPLE AT MESA, ARIZONA (1927)



TEMPLE SQUARE, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Temple Square contains exactly ten acres. It is forty rods square. It is the point from which all streets in Salt Lake City are numbered and the principal streets named. At the southeast corner of the block is located a stone marker indicating the Great Salt Lake Base and Meridian. From this point all surveys in this section are made.

The square is surrounded by a stone and adobe wall which was completed August 15, 1854. Besides the Temple the square contains the Tabernacle, the Assembly Hall, a smaller auditorium, the Bureau of Information, in which is maintained a mission and free guide service, and other minor buildings. Trees, shrubs and flowers from many parts of the world have been secured to beautify the grounds.

During the tourist season many thousands of visitors from all parts of the world visit the grounds and learn of Mormon history and beliefs from trained guides who do not accept compensation or tips for this service.





COUNCIL ROOM OF THE FIRST PRESIDENCY AND THE TWELVE APOSTLES,  
SALT LAKE TEMPLE

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COUNCIL ROOM OF THE TWELVE APOSTLES, SALT LAKE TEMPLE

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COUNCIL ROOM OF THE SEVENTY, SALT LAKE TEMPLE  
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GENERAL VIEW OF MAIN ASSEMBLY ROOM, SALT LAKE TEMPLE  
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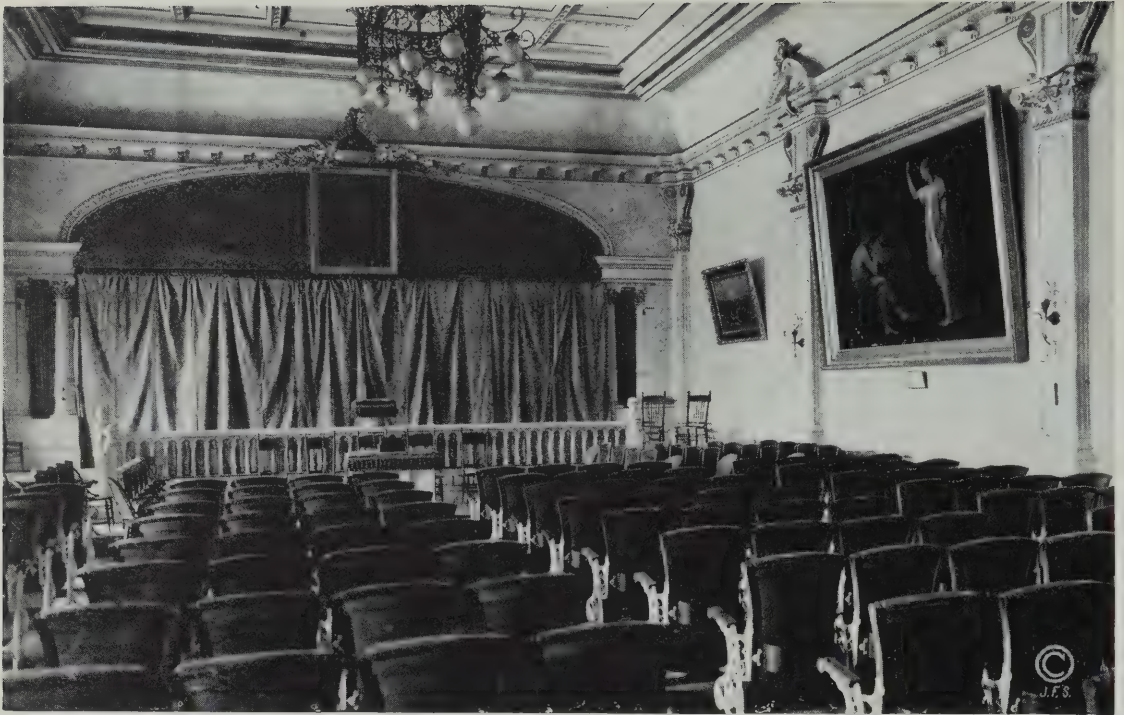




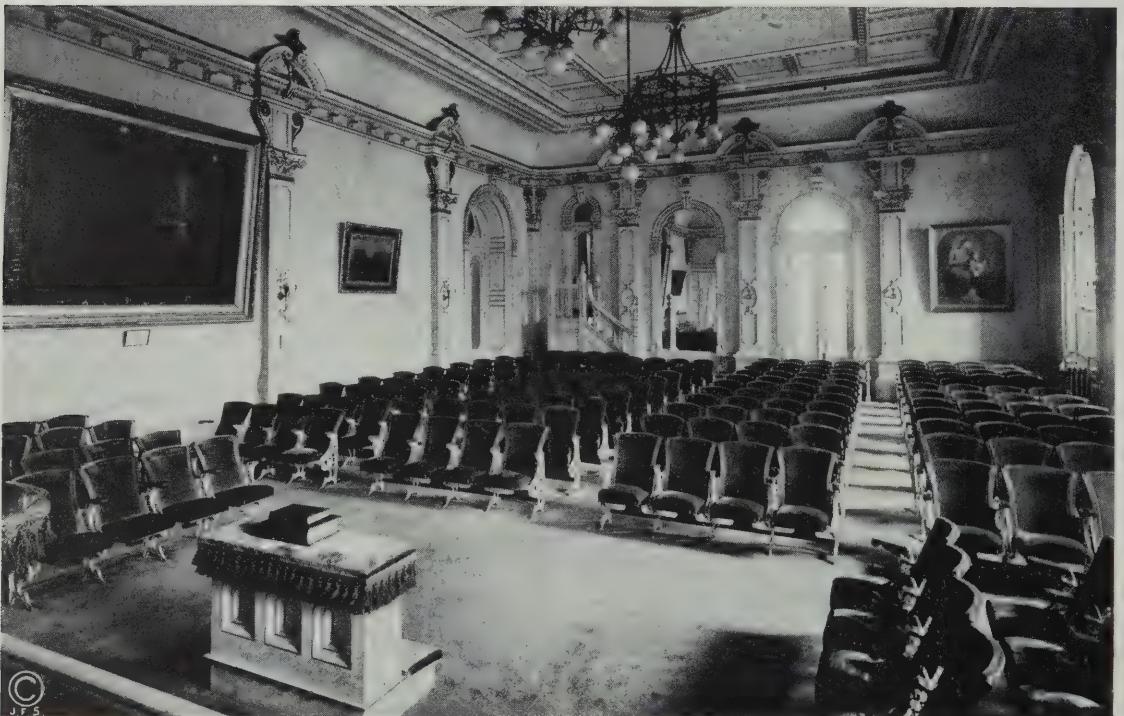
THE GARDEN ROOM, SALT LAKE TEMPLE  
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THE WORLD ROOM, SALT LAKE TEMPLE  
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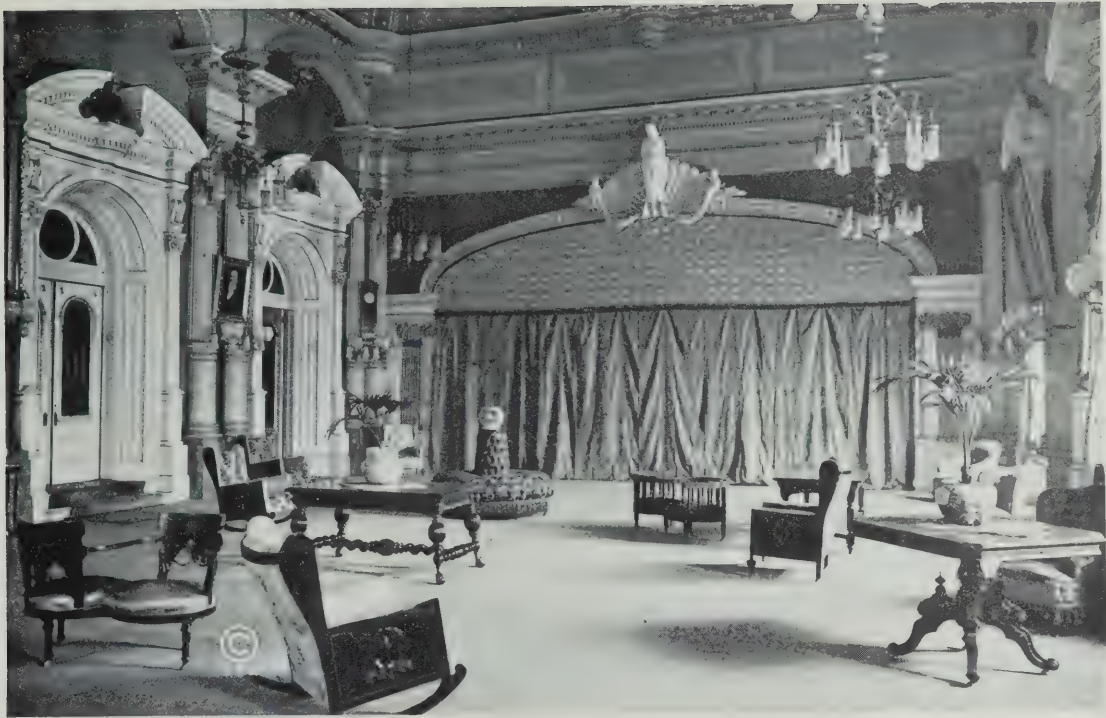


EAST VIEW, TERRESTRIAL ROOM, SALT LAKE TEMPLE  
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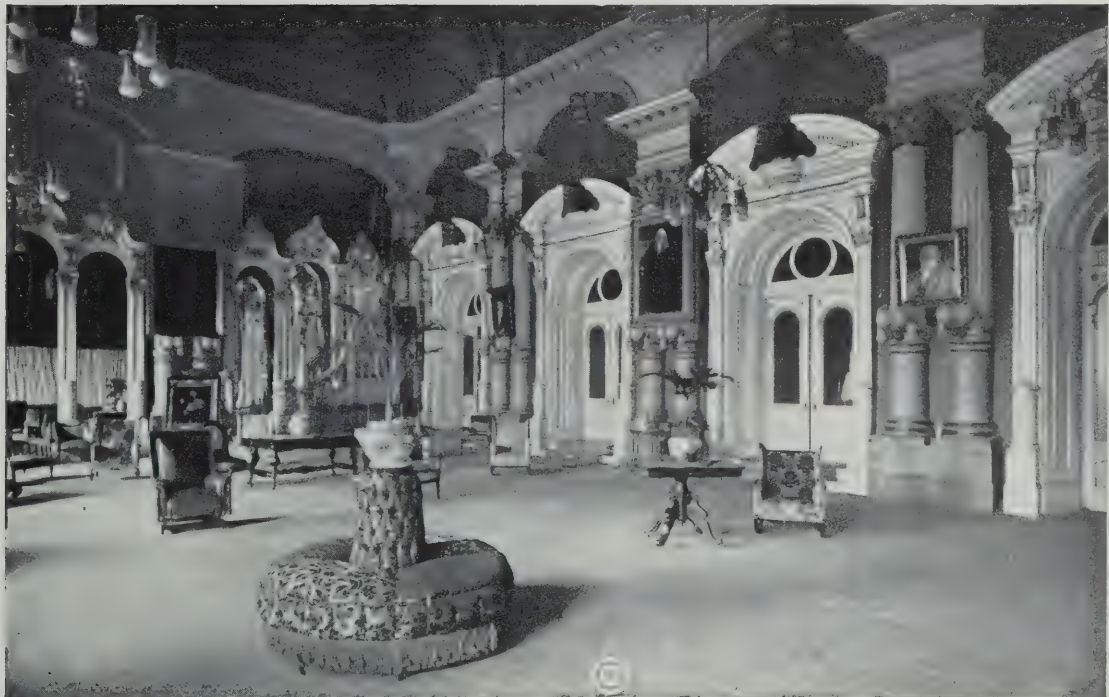


WEST VIEW, TERRESTRIAL ROOM, SALT LAKE TEMPLE  
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WEST VIEW, CELESTIAL ROOM, SALT LAKE TEMPLE  
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EAST VIEW, CELESTIAL ROOM, SALT LAKE TEMPLE  
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THE SEALING ROOM FOR THE LIVING, SALT LAKE TEMPLE  
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SEALING ROOM FOR THE DEAD, SALT LAKE TEMPLE  
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AN INTERIOR VIEW OF THE FIRST TEMPLE BUILT BY THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS. IT WAS DEDICATED MARCH 27, 1836, AND IS STILL STANDING. IT IS LOCATED AT KIRTLAND, LAKE COUNTY, OHIO.

The first, and from many viewpoints, one of the most important temples built in this dispensation, was the Kirtland Temple. In this sacred and historic structure glorious manifestations and epoch-making events occurred.

Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery have testified that "The veil was taken from our minds, and the eyes of our understanding were opened. We saw the Lord standing upon the breastwork of the pulpit, before us; and under his feet was a paved work of pure gold, in color like amber."

These men also testified that the ancient prophets, Moses, Elias, and Elijah, also appeared, each with a special message. The School of the Prophets, where the early leaders of the Church received instructions in doctrine, organization and other matters was held in the Temple.

In commenting on this historic structure in connection with its "Historic American Buildings Survey," The Architectural Forum issue of March, 1936, published by Time, Inc., says in part: "The workmanship, moldings, carvings, etc., show unusual skill in execution. Many motives are used in the various parts, varying in outline, contour and design, but blended harmoniously. . . . It is not probable that all of the workmen engaged on the building were skilled artisans and yet the result is so harmonious as to raise the question if they may not have been inspired as were the builders of the cathedrals of old."





# Zion Today

The Zion of the Latter-day Saints has been "established in the tops of the mountains." Throughout the valleys of the Rocky Mountains, west to the Pacific, east to Colorado and Wyoming, north to Canada and South to Mexico the communities of the Mormons extend. Stakes have recently been established in New York and in Hawaii in the Pacific. But Salt Lake City still stands as the center.

Salt Lake City, the city that arose from the desert, is distinguished not only for its unique position in the intermountain country, but the romance of its origin, and the story of its growth. A noted English writer recently remarked: "It is a city of beauty, where there is a tolerance for all men's humors and where one feels the lightness of the sky and the purity of the air."

Salt Lake City was laid out on the square plan of city building with broad and beautiful streets. The streets offer every facility for traffic.

Salt Lake today is essentially a city of beautiful homes. Keyersling, one of the most noted philosophers of our time, has written that "in barely half a century the Mormon people changed a salt desert into a garden." Catherine Fullerton Gerould in her remarkable book entitled "The Aristocratic West" writes: "Of all the people I have known who have been in Salt Lake City, none has ever taken the trouble to say that it is simply one of the most beautiful towns on the planet. . . ."

"Salt Lake is interesting; and there would be no sense in pretending that it is not the Mormon Church which has given it its interest, as well as much of its beauty. Brigham Young, . . . was assuredly a great pioneer, and a man of powerful and constructive mind. To Brigham Young it is due that the barren valley over which he gazed from the mouth of Emigration canyon is now so densely green with trees; to him we owe the wide and noble streets of the city. . . . He and none other was responsible for the first and promptest irrigation in the western desert. God himself may have sent the seagulls (it is a penitentiary offense to kill a seagull in Utah) to save the crops from the locusts and the Saints from starvation; but it was undoubtedly Brigham Young who taught the people that their prosperity must come from agriculture. Utah is a very hard-working state, and hard work has taught it what is worth working for. Fine schools; good water supply; comfortable homes."

Abraham Lincoln once said: "Utah is the treasure house of the nation" and the truth of President Lincoln's statement is shown by a recent report of the United States Geological Survey, which tells us that Utah's production of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc is over one hundred million dollars. Iron and coal and salt also compose a large amount of Utah's mineral wealth. Within a few miles of Salt Lake City are some of the largest smelters in America.

*"The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them: and the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose."—Isaiah 35:1.*

# School Thy Feelings

*A Latter-day Saint Hymn*

School thy feelings, O my brother,  
Train thy warm, impulsive soul;  
Do not its emotions smother,  
But let wisdom's voice control.

School thy feelings, there is power  
In the cool, collected mind;  
Passion shatters reason's tower,  
Makes the clearest vision blind.

School thy feelings; condemnation  
Never pass on friend or foe,  
Though the tide of accusation  
Like a flood of truth may flow.

Hear defense before deciding,  
And a ray of light may gleam,  
Showing thee what filth is hiding  
Underneath the shallow stream.

Should affliction's acrid vial  
Burst o'er thy unsheltered head,  
School thy feelings to the trial,  
Half its bitterness hath fled.

Art thou falsely, basely slandered?  
Does the world begin to frown?  
Gauge thy wrath by wisdom's standard,  
Keep thy rising anger down.

Rest thyself on this assurance:  
Time's a friend to innocence,  
And that patient, calm endurance  
Wins respect and aids defense.

Noblest minds have finest feelings,  
Quiv'ring strings a breath can move,  
And the Gospel's sweet revealings,  
Tune them with the key of love.

Hearts so sensitively moulded,  
Strongly fortified should be,  
Trained to firmness, and enfolded  
In a calm tranquility.

Wound not wilfully another;  
Conquer haste with reason's might;  
School thy feelings, sister, brother,  
Train them in the path of right.

—C. W. PENROSE.

*"If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him."—James 1:5.*





### THE GREAT TABERNACLE, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

One of the most widely known and frequently pictured church buildings in the world is the historic Tabernacle at Salt Lake City. Its huge oval-shaped roof is familiar to millions who have visited Temple Square in past years and who have seen this unique building in pictures which have been sent over the world.

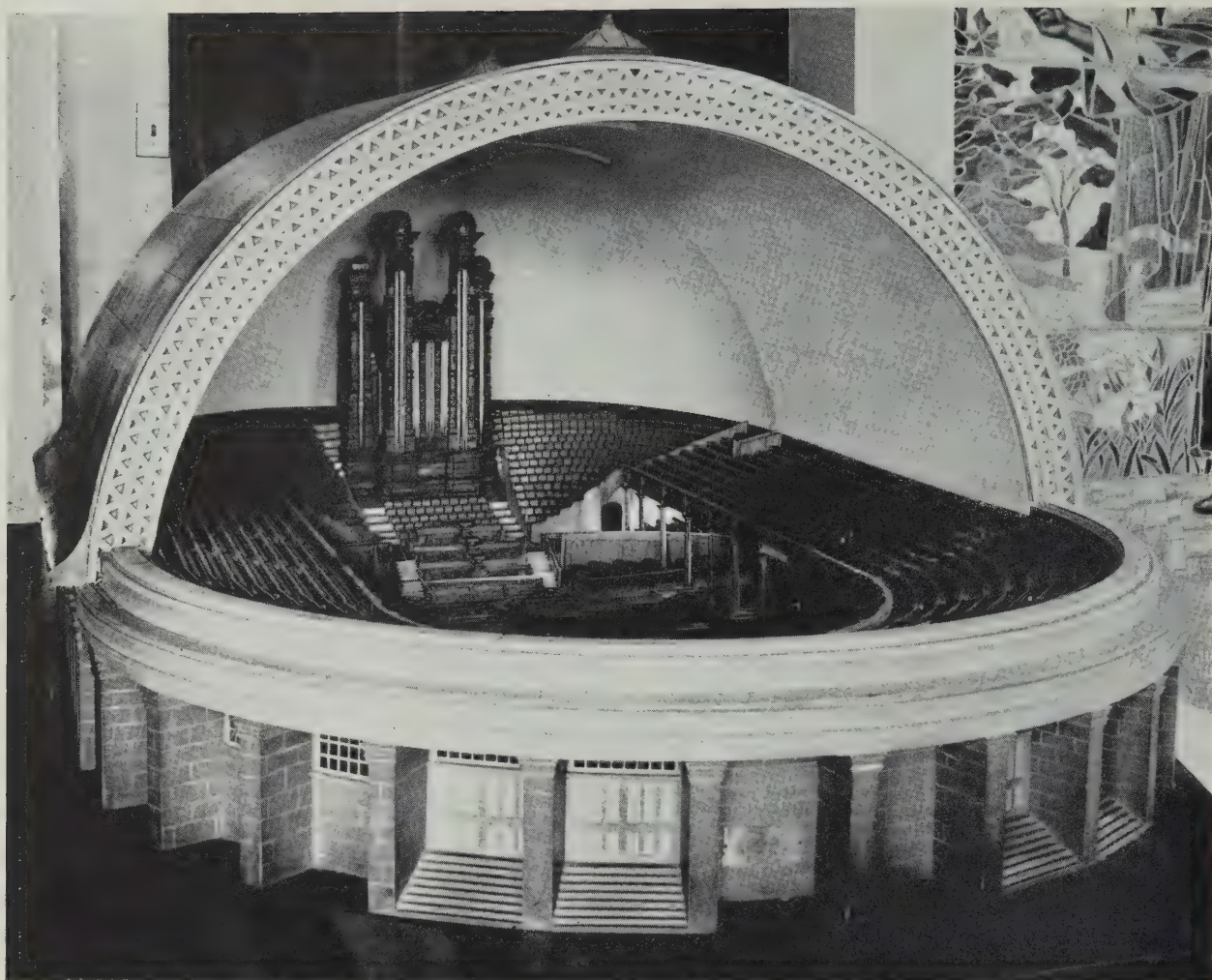
It was built in pioneer days when the nearest railroad was more than a thousand miles away and the nearest harbor more than seven hundred miles distant. It seats more than eight thousand persons and is world-famous for its acoustic properties.

In April, 1930, the Church celebrated its centennial anniversary. A part of the celebration was the presentation of a pageant, "The Message of the Ages" with a cast of approximately fourteen hundred. The pageant, originally planned for three performances, was extended first to a week, then two weeks and finally to a month. For the thirty performances more than two hundred thousand tickets were issued, all free of charge.



THE CAST OF THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION PAGEANT, "THE MESSAGE OF THE AGES," PRESENTED IN THE TABERNACLE, APRIL, 1930





MODEL OF THE TABERNACLE, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

This model was exhibited at the "Century of Progress" Exposition at Chicago and the California-Pacific Exposition at San Diego, California, showing the exterior and interior construction.



THE GREAT TABERNACLE AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,  
UNDER CONSTRUCTION

The most unique feature of the Tabernacle is its self-supporting roof. It is of truss construction, the sections having been fastened with wooden pegs and wrapped with rawhide thongs dipped in glue. The estimated weight capacity of the roof is 1,000 tons.





CROWDS LEAVING THE TABERNACLE AT THE CLOSE OF ONE  
OF THE SESSIONS OF A SEMI-ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Twice each year, in April and October, general conferences of the Church are held in the Tabernacle at Salt Lake City. The sessions usually continue for three days. For the conferences members come from all of the stakes in the United States and many from the stakes in Canada and Mexico. At the conferences the General Authorities of the Church and others called by them, including presidents of missions, give instructions, counsel and advice and make reports of the progress of the Church.

The General Authorities and Officers of the Church and leaders in the Auxiliary Organizations are presented to the conferences for the sustaining vote of the membership of the Church.

In June of each year the Young Men's and the Young Women's Mutual Improvement associations and the Primary association hold an annual conference and scenes similar to that shown here may be observed.





THE PRIESTHOOD OF THE CHURCH ASSEMBLED IN THE TABERNACLE APRIL 6, 1930, COMMEMORATING THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CHURCH

One of the most important and inspiring gatherings in the history of the Church was the assembly of the leaders of the Priesthood in the Tabernacle at the opening session of the Centennial Anniversary Conference of the Church. Meeting one hundred years to the day from the time the Church was organized at Fayette, Seneca County, New York, April 6, 1830, leaders of stakes, wards, missions, Priesthood quorums, auxiliary associations and other important Church groups gathered in the historic auditorium to celebrate the establishing of the Church which has for its foundation the restored gospel of Jesus Christ.

Church leaders, special guests and the Tabernacle Choir occupied seats on a specially constructed platform which was also used in the presentation of the centennial pageant, "The Message of the Ages." The cyclorama and curtains shown in this picture were part of the equipment prepared for the pageant. They completely obscured the great organ which stands behind the curtains at the rear.





## THE SALT LAKE TABERNACLE CHOIR PRESENTING A NATIONAL RADIO BROADCAST

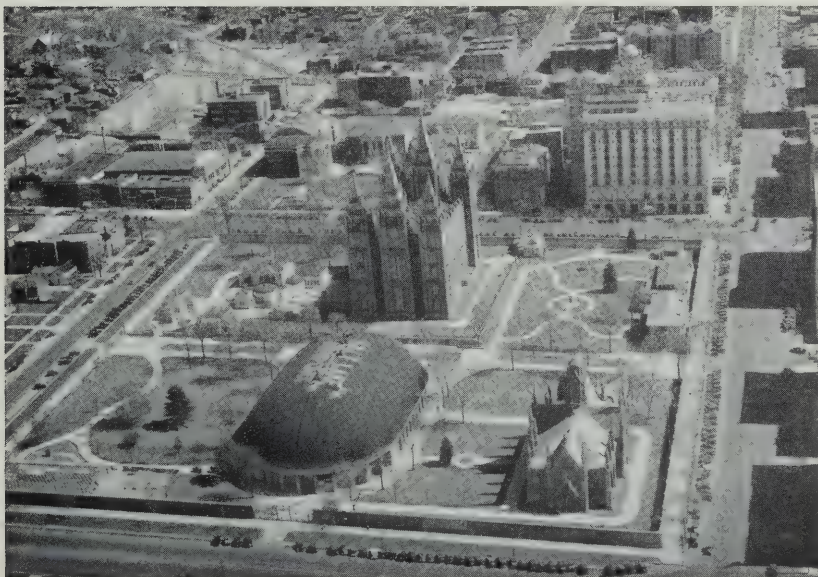
### Typical Broadcast Audience Spending Sunday Morning on Temple Square

Since July, 1929, the Salt Lake Tabernacle Choir, with the aid of the great organ, has presented a national radio broadcast each week. This broadcast is said to be the oldest continuous coast-to-coast, community-produced, non-commercial radio program, under the same sponsorship, now on the air.

The Tabernacle choir meets in special rehearsals for the broadcast program in addition to rehearsals for the regular Tabernacle services for which the choir furnishes the music.

There are more than three hundred members of the choir, who give their services without compensation.

The Tabernacle Organ, featured in the broadcasts, is known throughout the civilized world for its exceptional tone qualities, which are greatly enhanced by the almost perfect acoustic properties of the building.



The huge dome of the Salt Lake Tabernacle with the name of the city and a large arrow pointing to the airport painted in bold letters is a landmark familiar to all western aviators.

The Temple and the Assembly hall also are well known to travelers by air.

This view shows the artistic landscaping of Temple Square, which has attracted wide attention.

AIR VIEW OF TEMPLE SQUARE





BUREAU OF INFORMATION, TEMPLE SQUARE, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

A mission, maintained for the benefit and convenience of tourists and visitors to Salt Lake City, known as the Temple Block mission, has its headquarters in the Bureau of Information and Museum building on Temple Square. As the name implies the mission is maintained for the purpose of furnishing information regarding the Church, its history, doctrines and beliefs and the city, state and surrounding country. Trained guides, who give their time without compensation and who do not accept tips or other gratuities for their services, are available to furnish information and show visitors through the grounds and buildings with the exception of the Temple.

Connected with the Bureau of Information is the L. D. S. Church Museum building. The museum was founded in 1860 by John W. Young, son of Brigham Young. The museum contains two sections, one displaying, mainly, relics of pioneer days and the other the remains and artifacts of the Aborigines of Southern Utah, the Cliff-dwellers.

Relics of unusual interest are the plow used by William Carter to turn the first soil in the Salt Lake valley in 1847 and also the first furrow in St. George, Utah, in 1862, the press upon which the first copies of the Deseret News were printed June 15, 1850, the roadometer used by the first company of Pioneers to measure the distance traveled, musical instruments, furniture and other articles, including many from the historic Salt Lake Theatre.





THE CHURCH OFFICE BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

The administrative offices of the Church are located in one of the substantial and stately buildings for which Salt Lake City is noted. In this building are the offices of the President of the Church and his Counselors, the Twelve Apostles, the First Council of Seventy, the Presiding Patriarch, the Church Historian and Librarian, Commissioner of Education, and other officers. The building was constructed of native Utah granite and embellished in the interior with marble and onyx. Visitors are frequently shown through the building by a guide stationed at the door for that purpose.



A SECTION OF SOUTH TEMPLE STREET, SHOWING THE EAGLE GATE, BEEHIVE HOUSE, FORMER PRESIDENTS' OFFICE, LION HOUSE, CHURCH OFFICE BUILDING AND HOTEL UTAH





BISHOP'S BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, OPPOSITE TEMPLE SQUARE

The Bishop's Building houses, on the ground floor, the offices of the Presiding Bishopric which are the financial and statistical headquarters of the Church. On the second floor are the offices of the National Woman's Relief Society, and on the third floor the offices of the Young Women's Mutual Improvement Association and the Primary Association. The fourth floor contains an auditorium.



THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY BUILDING

The Genealogical Society of Utah is the legal and official title of the organization that promotes and supervises the work of gathering, recording and checking genealogical information for the entire Church. This building houses one of the largest existing genealogical indexes and many thousands of volumes of genealogical information.





THE BEE-HIVE HOUSE, SALT LAKE CITY, BUILT BY BRIGHAM YOUNG. IT SERVED, WHEN BUILT, AS THE RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHURCH AND ALSO THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION FOR THE TERRITORY OF UTAH, BRIGHAM YOUNG BEING GOVERNOR AT THAT TIME.



THE LION HOUSE, SALT LAKE CITY, RESIDENCE OF BRIGHAM YOUNG'S FAMILIES. ITS NAME IS DERIVED FROM THE CARVED STONE LION WHICH MAY BE SEEN ABOVE THE ENTRANCE.





AIRPLANE VIEW OF BUSINESS DISTRICT AND PART OF RESIDENCE SECTION OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. STATE CAPITOL IN DISTANCE

Salt Lake City is the trade center of a territory extending hundreds of miles in all directions. Factories, warehouses, railroad terminals and branch offices of many national companies flank the wholesale and retail sections. Modern office buildings, department stores and specialty shops cover the ground where sagebrush grew when the Pioneers came.



CAPITOL HILL, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SHOWING THE STATE CAPITOL AND GROUNDS

Utah's State Capitol, one of the finest in America, stands on an eminence overlooking Salt Lake City and the Salt Lake Valley. On the right is seen the entrance to City Creek Canyon and Memory Grove, a delightful canyon park honoring Utah's soldiers who died in the World War.





UPPER MAIN STREET AND CAPITOL HILL, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

*At left, Salt Lake Temple; center, in distance, Utah State Capitol; right, Hotel Utah, Bishop's Building, Brigham Young Memorial Building, McCune School of Music and Art, left center in distance.*



BUSINESS SECTION OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, LOOKING NORTH TOWARD TEMPLE SQUARE. IN DISTANCE, CENTER, SALT LAKE TEMPLE AND HOTEL UTAH





UTAH STATE CAPITOL, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH



THE SEGO LILY, OFFICIAL STATE FLOWER OF UTAH

At the head of State Street, in Salt Lake City, crowning Capitol Hill, is the State Capitol building of which all Utahns are justly proud. The Capitol was built of native Utah granite and is a monument to Utah leadership, workmen and materials. In the construction, less than the sum appropriated was expended and several thousand dollars were returned to the State treasury after the building had been fully completed.

The Utah State Flower is the Sego Lily, a delicately colored native wild flower with an edible root. In Pioneer days sego roots supplemented the food supply of many an emigrant family.





SALT LAKE CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING

On a ten-acre square, a pioneer camp ground in the early days, known as the Eighth Ward Square, which was the temporary home of thousands of Mormon Emigrants, stands the joint office building of Salt Lake City and Salt Lake County.

It is near the center of the business district and has for its setting a beautiful park. It was near this site that the original pioneer band in 1847 made its camp and began its conquest of the barren soil. Within a few hundred yards is the place where the first irrigation was carried on. It is believed that this was the first irrigation by Anglo-Saxons on the American continent.



HOTEL UTAH, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Overlooking Temple Square, the Pioneer Monument and Upper Main Street is Hotel Utah, one of the most beautiful and conveniently appointed hostelries in the intermountain West.



THE FEDERAL BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

The United States government has built in Salt Lake City a magnificent building in which are located the Salt Lake City Postoffice and offices of government officials of the intermountain district. The building is located on lower Main Street.





SALTAIR BEACH AND PAVILION ON THE GREAT SALT LAKE

One of the most widely-known pleasure resorts and bathing beaches in Western America is Saltair, built by the Church in 1893. The pavilion rests upon hundreds of piles driven into the encrusted lake bottom. At the time it was built it was a half mile from the shore. Weather variations cause the lake to rise and fall and at times the pavilion is on dry ground.

The fluctuations in precipitation and evaporation also cause the salt content of the water of the lake to vary considerably. The average content of salt is approximately 17%, but in times of high water it drops well below that figure. Low water and excessive evaporation increase the density to beyond 22%.

This unusually high percentage of salt gives the water great buoyancy causing human bodies to float on the surface without effort. The presence of salt and other health-giving minerals makes bathing in the lake healthful as well as extremely enjoyable.

Huge salt ponds, east of the lake, are filled each spring with water from the lake. Natural evaporation during the summer deposits the salt in deep layers at the bottom of the ponds. This salt is refined and thousands of tons of it are shipped throughout the West.



THE L. D. S. CHAPEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ERECTED 1933; COST \$500,000; STAINED GLASS WINDOW DESIGNS  
DEPICT THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH





HOLLYWOOD STAKE TABERNACLE, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

In addition to the better known church buildings of the Latter-day Saints, there are many hundreds of other edifices throughout the world owned by the Church. In more than eleven hundred wards and branches in the organized stakes of the Church and in most of the stakes, numbering well over a hundred, there are church buildings ranging from the impressive and commodious structures pictured here to humble chapels in rural districts and in small branches.

There are hundreds of other buildings in the missions of the Church in all parts of the world.

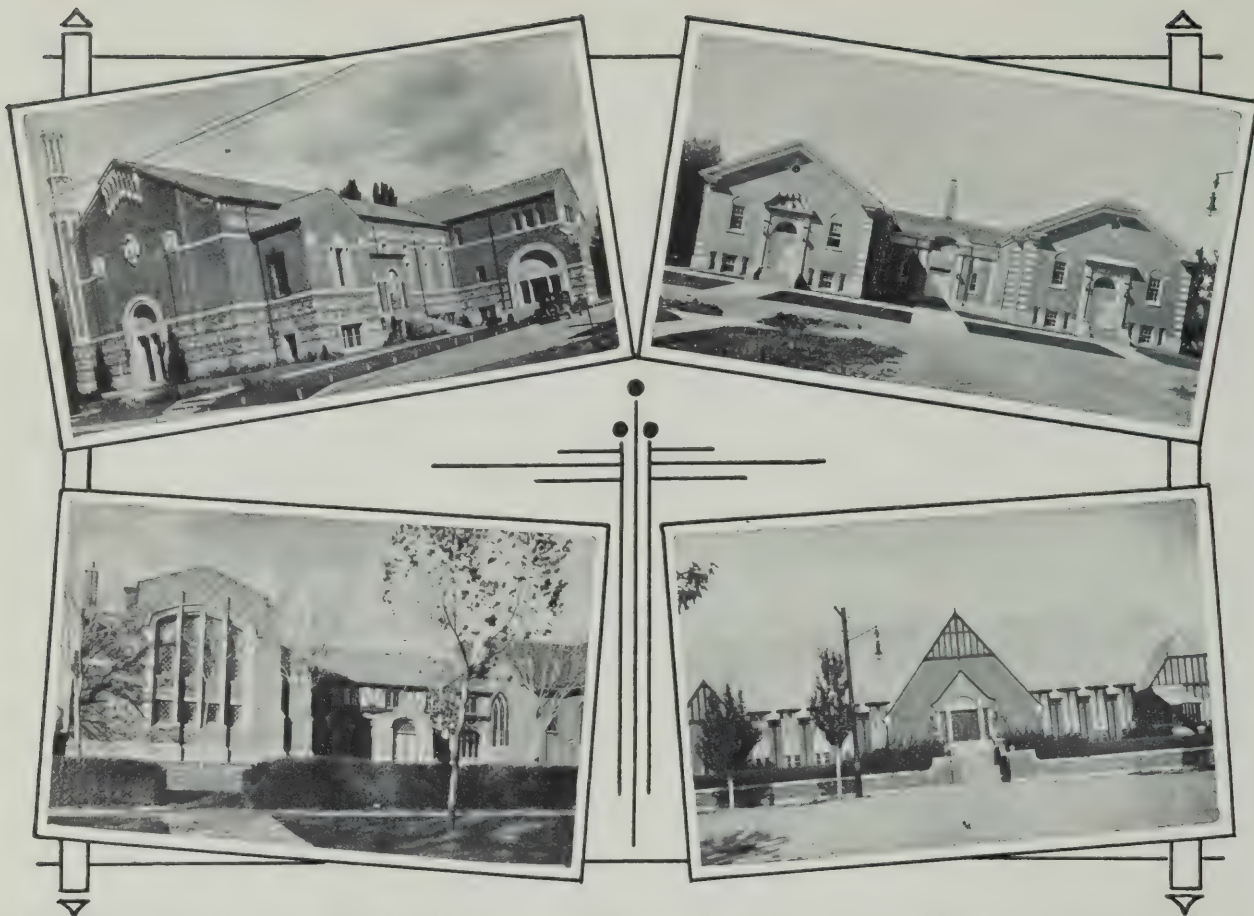
The buildings shown here represent, above, one of the splendid Stake tabernacles and, below, one of the larger ward chapels. Both of these buildings, in common with most L. D. S. buildings, contain large recreation halls in addition to the main auditoriums and class and office rooms.



UNIVERSITY WARD CHAPEL, ENSIGN STAKE, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

*This chapel is opposite the campus of the University of Utah*





REPRESENTATIVE LATTER-DAY SAINT WARD CHAPELS AND RECREATION HALLS



TYPICAL STAKE TABERNACLE IN A RURAL COMMUNITY. THIS BUILDING WAS ERECTED IN 1883.

In Salt Lake City alone there are more than fifty ward chapels of the L. D. S. Church. Under the Church plan each community is divided into wards, on a neighborhood basis, the average population being somewhat less than a thousand. Each of these wards is a unit with a bishop and two counselors presiding and with a complete organization for carrying on the activities of the Church. Each ward becomes a religious social center for its membership, cooperating with other wards of the same stake in many activities. The ward chapels shown are typical of the average ward of approximately one thousand population. At the upper left is shown a combination stake tabernacle and ward chapel. The tabernacle pictured at the lower left is typical of structures built by stakes in rural communities.





CATHEDRAL OF THE MADELEINE, PRINCIPAL CATHEDRAL OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE INTERMOUNTAIN STATES. LOCATED AT SALT LAKE CITY.

Salt Lake City is a city of beautiful churches. In addition to more than fifty L. D. S. chapels practically all the leading denominations of Christendom have churches here. The principal church of the Catholics is the Cathedral of the Madeleine, shown here. It is located on South Temple Street, one of the principal streets of the city, not far from Temple Square.

One of the newer and more prominent of the Protestant churches is St. Pauls, Episcopal, located in one of the better residential sections. Other churches include the Adventist, Baptist, Christian, Congregational, Episcopal, Greek, Hebrew, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, Reorganized Latter Day Saints, Scientist, Unitarian and others.



ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH





### FATHERS' AND SONS' OUTING IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

Latter-day Saints believe in large families. They believe that one of the greatest achievements of life is to rear a good family. One of the distinctive movements, designed by the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, for bringing about a closer relationship within the family is the annual Fathers' and Sons' outing. On these occasions a father, with one or several sons, goes into the mountains with a stake or ward group and there for from one day to a week a genuine companionship between father and son is developed.

These Fathers' and Sons' outings are closely associated with the Boy Scout program which is fostered as one of the official programs for boys and young men of the Church. On the outings, however, boys both older and younger than Scouts are included.

Similar outings, for one day only, are conducted for mothers and daughters.



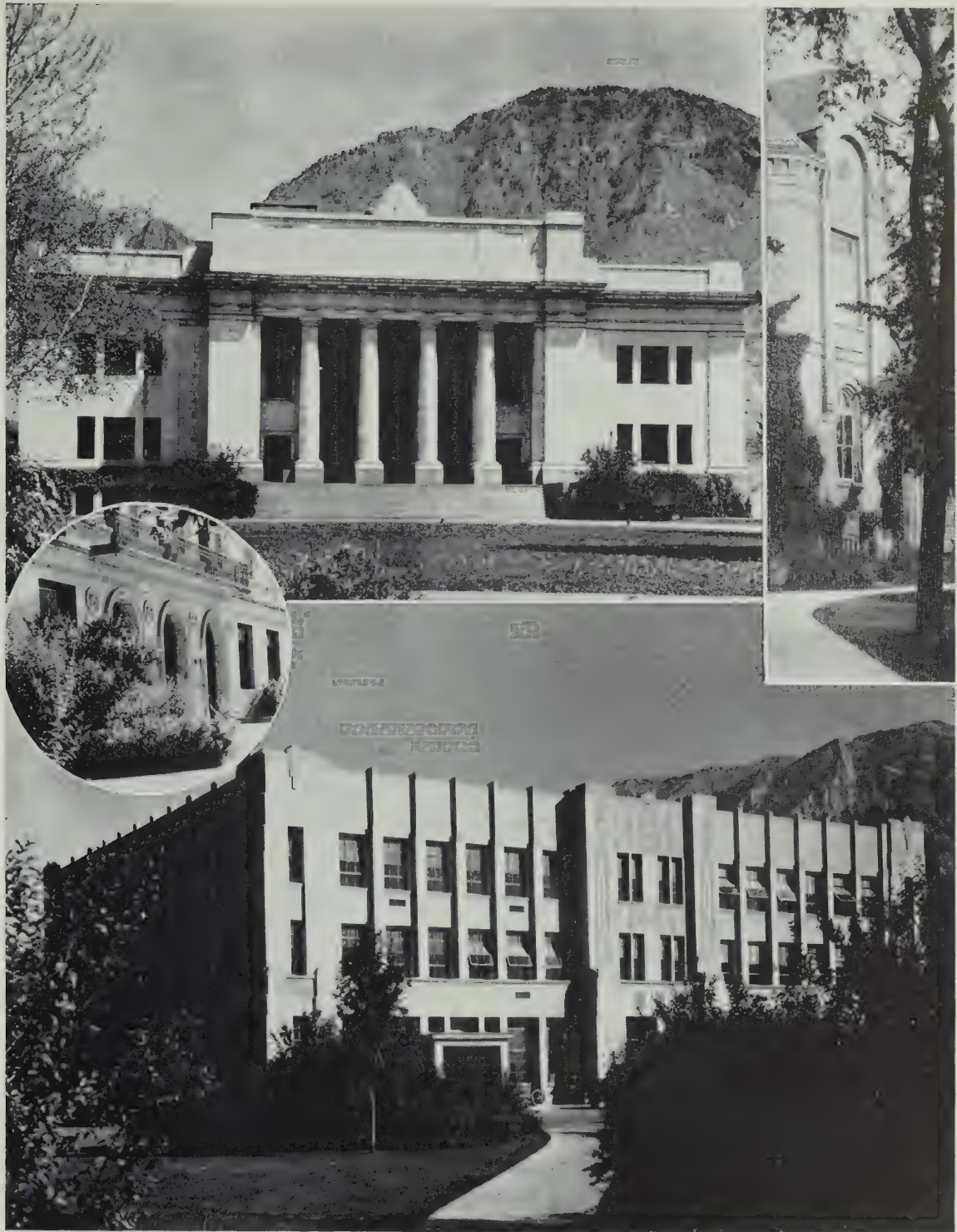
DESERET GYMNASIUM, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Physical fitness is an ideal to which all Latter-day Saints are taught to aspire. A clean, healthy mind in a clean, healthy body is considered to be necessary to the fulfilment of man's great purpose here on earth.

The Deseret Gymnasium, built and operated by the Church for the benefit of its members, is one of the largest and best equipped in the intermountain region. It was built at a cost of \$400,000 and has been kept up to date in every respect.

Many men and young men, not members of the Church, enjoy the privileges of the gymnasium.





REPRESENTATIVE BUILDINGS OF THE BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY,  
PROVO, UTAH.

In 1875 Brigham Young, an ardent friend of education, organized the university which bears his name. From a humble beginning it has grown to be one of the leading schools of the West.

Upper left: Maeser Memorial Building, the administration building of the school, University Hill.

Upper right: The Education Building, Downtown Campus.

In circle: A glimpse of the Heber J. Grant library building on University Hill. It contains 96,000 volumes.

Lower: The George H. Brimhall Building, University Hill, erected 1935.

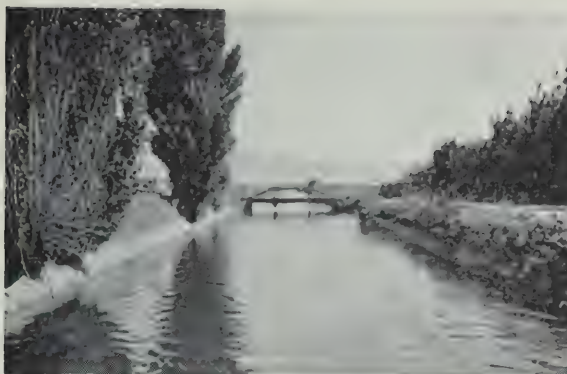


UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, ORGANIZED IN 1850, UNDER DIRECTION  
OF BRIGHAM YOUNG AND ASSOCIATES AS THE  
UNIVERSITY OF DESERET.



UTAH STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LOGAN, UTAH,  
ESTABLISHED 1888.





## AGRICULTURE IS THE BASIS OF UTAH'S PROSPERITY

AN IRRIGATION CANAL

AN ALFALFA FIELD

IRRIGATION OF FARM CROPS

COWS IN MEADOW

IRRIGATING SUGAR BEETS

TYPICAL VEGETABLE GARDEN

A PROSPEROUS CHICKEN RANCH

SHEEP GRAZING IN MOUNTAINS



THREE HIGH SCHOOLS IN SALT LAKE CITY, UPPER, SOUTH HIGH SCHOOL, CENTER, EAST HIGH SCHOOL, LOWER, WEST HIGH SCHOOL.

Salt Lake City and Utah are noted for excellent school systems. Salt Lake City has 99.4% of literacy. In Utah the rate of literacy is 99.5%. In the Church it is 99.7%. These figures express clearly the attitude of the Church and its officers toward education. The Church teaches that "The Glory of God is Intelligence". This is the motto of the Young Men's and Young Women's Mutual Improvement Associations of the Church.





## TYPICAL SCENES IN UTAH'S FARM AREAS

A PEACH ORCHARD IN BLOOM  
GATHERING STRAWBERRIES IN THE  
UTAH VALLEY

UTAH FARM WOMEN LEARNING MOD-  
ERN METHODS OF DRY CLEANING

A FIELD OF CELERY FOR WHICH UTAH  
IS NOTED

HARVESTING APPLES IN UTAH  
MOTHER-AND-DAUGHTER EXHIBIT OF  
BOTTLED FRUITS

FARM HOME DEMONSTRATOR DIS-  
CUSSING FOODS WITH FARM WOMEN

SYCAMORE TREES BORDERING PAVED  
HIGHWAY INTO BRIGHAM CITY, UTAH



# The Word Of Wisdom



Revelation to Joseph Smith the Prophet given February 27, 1833. A Word of Wisdom for the benefit of the council of high priests, assembled in Kirtland, and the church, and also the saints in Zion. To be sent greeting: not by commandment or constraint, but by revelation and the word of wisdom, showing forth the order and will of God in the temporal salvation of all saints in the last days. Given for a principle with promise, adapted to the capacity of the weak and the weakest of all saints who are or can be called saints.

## REASONS FOR REVELATION

Behold, verily, thus saith the Lord unto you, in consequence of evils and designs which do and will exist in the hearts of conspiring men in the last days, I have warned you, and forewarn you, by giving unto you this word of wisdom by revelation.

## ALCOHOLIC DRINKS

That in as much as any man drinketh wine or strong drink among you, behold it is not good, neither meet in the sight of your Father, only in assembling yourselves together to offer up your sacraments before Him. And behold, this should be wine, yea, pure wine of the grape of the vine, of your own make. And, again, strong drinks are not for the belly, but for the washing of your bodies.

## TOBACCO

And again, tobacco is not for the body, neither for the belly, and is not good for man, but is an herb for bruises and all sick cattle, to be used with judgment and skill.

## HOT DRINKS

And, again, hot drinks are not for the body or belly.

## FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

And again, verily I say unto you, all wholesome herbs God hath ordained for the constitution, nature and use of man. Every herb in the season thereof, and every fruit in the season thereof: all these to be used with prudence and thanksgiving.

## MEAT

Yea, flesh also of beasts and of the fowls of the air (the Lord, have ordained for the use of man with thanksgiving; nevertheless they are to be used sparingly, and it is pleasing unto me that they should not be used only in times of winter, or of cold, or famine.

## GRAINS

All grain is ordained for the use of man and of beasts, to be the staff of life, not only for man, but for the beasts of the field, and the fowls of heaven, and all wild animals, that run or creep on the earth, and these God made for the use of man only in times of famine and excess of hunger. All grain is good for the food of man; as also the fruit of the vine, that which yieldeth fruit, whether in the ground or above the ground: nevertheless, wheat for man, and corn for the ox, and oats for the horse, and rye for the fowls and for swine, and for all beasts of the field, and barley for all useful animals, and for mild drinks, as also other grain.

## REWARDS AND PROMISES

And all saints who remember to keep and do these sayings, walking in obedience to the commandments, shall receive health in their navel and marrow to their bones; and shall find wisdom and great treasures of knowledge, even hidden treasures; and shall run and not be weary, and shall walk and not faint. And I, the Lord, give unto them a promise, that the destroying angel shall pass by them, as the children of Israel, and not slay them. Amen.

WORD OF WISDOM SCROLL USED AT SPECIAL EXHIBITS

The Latter-day Saints believe the Word of Wisdom to be "the Lord's Law of Health". As indicated in the text it was given by revelation February 27, 1833. Remarkable results have attended its strict observance.



# Zion Stands with Hills Surrounded

Salt Lake City has been designated as "The Center of Scenic America." In every direction mountain scenery of surpassing beauty is to be found. In the following pages are pictured scenes from the Southern Utah wonderland and the Grand Canyon in Northern Arizona, just below the Utah border. These pictures were taken in natural color by the most advanced methods of color photography and are used through the courtesy of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

# Visitor Pays Tribute to Mormons

Dr. Charles E. Barker, well known lecturer and "Rotary's Ambassador to Youth," paid this tribute to the Mormon people:

"Two years ago in the east, I was asked by an audience to tell them which group of citizens were making the greatest contributions to civilization as I had witnessed them in my travels about the country. I told them it was a difficult question to answer.

"I said that if they had asked me, twenty-one years ago, when I had not traveled about at all and my mind was very provincial and biased, who are the most undesirable class, I would have unhesitatingly said, 'the Mormons'.

"But having traveled about almost every year for 16 years and having learned to know these people, I have come to feel that the most desirable people, having the highest standards of morality and virtue are the 'Mormon' people."

Assembly Hall, Salt Lake City, May 10, 1935.





Natural Color Photograph

LOOKING THROUGH A CATHEDRAL-LIKE AISLE IN BRYCE  
CANYON, UTAH







Natural Color Photograph

THE GREAT CATHEDRAL, BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL  
PARK, UTAH



Natural Color Photograph

BRYCE CANYON FROM COMANCHE TRAIL







Natural Color Photograph

A VIEW OF BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK, UTAH, FROM  
INSPIRATIONAL POINT







Natural Color Photograph

THE BEAUTIFUL TEMPLE OF SINAWAVA, ZION NATIONAL  
PARK, UTAH

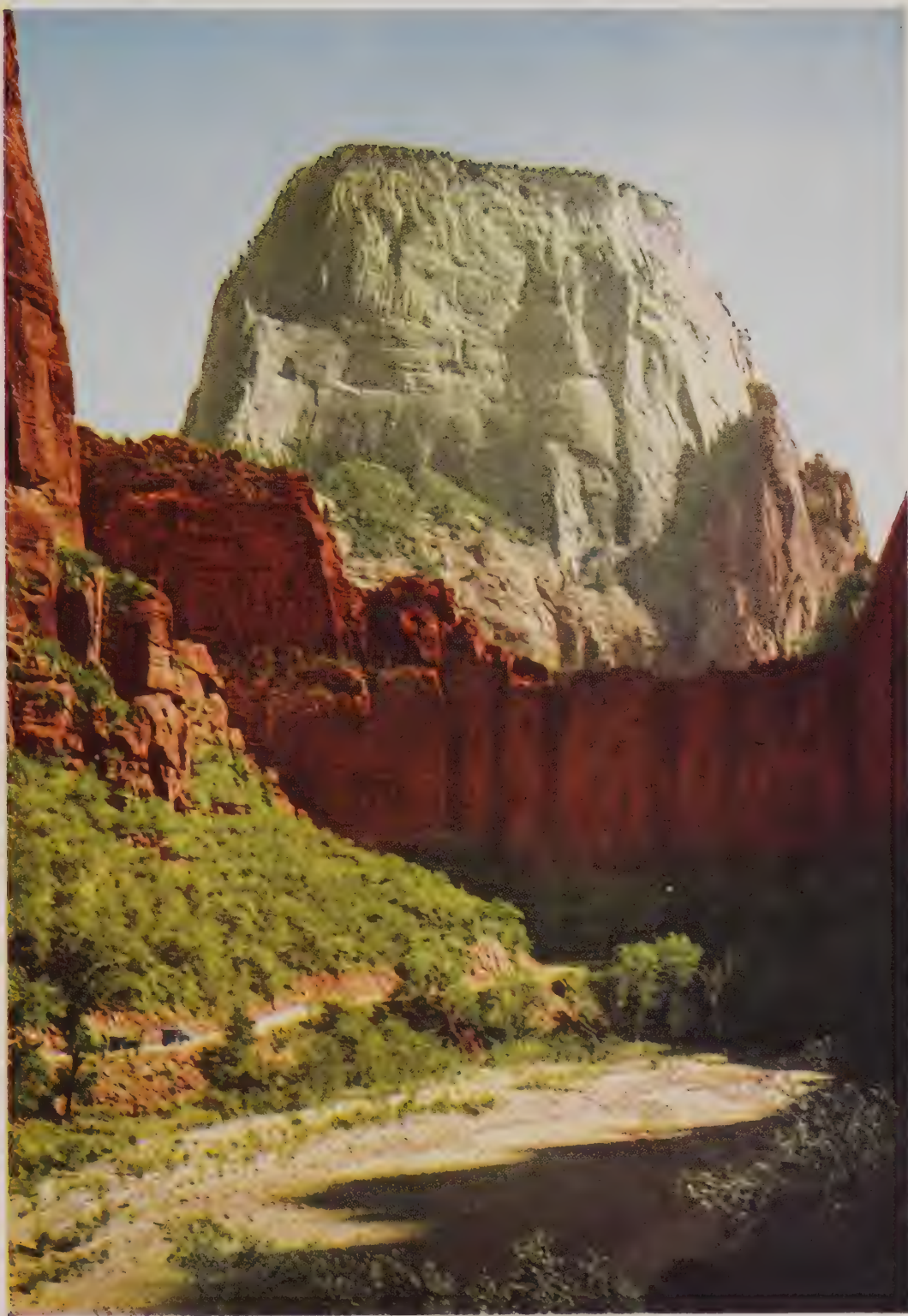


Natural Color Photograph

THE PAINTED BUTTRESSES OF CEDAR BREAKS NATIONAL  
MONUMENT  
(Near Cedar City, Utah)







Natural Color Photograph

THE GREAT WHITE THRONE, ZION NATIONAL PARK, UTAH







Natural Color Photograph

PANORAMA OF ZION CANYON FROM OBSERVATION POINT







Natural Color Photograph

GRAND CANYON FROM VIEW TERRACE, BRIGHT ANGEL  
POINT, ARIZONA



Natural Color Photograph

GRAND CANYON FROM CAPE ROYAL, ARIZONA







Natural Color Photograph

POINT IMPERIAL, GRAND CANYON OF THE COLORADO  
RIVER, ARIZONA—LATE AFTERNOON







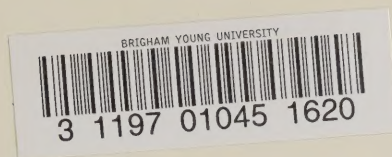












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